

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Overcast, rain. Temp. 64-65 (18-19). Tomorrow
similar. Yesterday's temp. 63-64 (17-18).
LONDON: Showers. Temp. 63-64 (17-18). Tomorrow
similar. Yesterday's temp. 63-64 (17-18).
CHANNEL: Slight breeze. Temp. 63-64 (17-18).
NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 65-66 (18-19).
Yesterday's temp. 65-66 (18-19).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2.

Austria 10 P.
Belgium 12 P.
Denmark 12 P.
Eire (Inc. tax) 12 P.
Finland 12 P.
France 12 P.
Germany 12 P.
Great Britain 12 P.
Greece 12 P.
India 12 P.
Italy 12 P.
Japan 12 P.
Lebanon 12 P.
Luxembourg 12 P.
Morocco 12 P.
Netherlands 12 P.
Norway 12 P.
Portugal 12 P.
Romania 12 P.
Russia 12 P.
Sweden 12 P.
Switzerland 12 P.
Turkey 12 P.
U.S. Military 12 P.
Yugoslavia 12 P.

No. 27,885

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9-10, 1972

Established 1887

Two U.S. Runners Banned for Actions At Olympic Rite

By Bernard Kirsch

MUNICH, Sept. 8 (UPI)—The Olympic political time struck a new note today as Americans Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett were banned from all "future Olympic competition" for their actions after they finished one-two in yesterday's 400-meter final.

In a letter to the United States Olympic Committee, the International Olympic Committee said, "The whole world saw the disgusting display of your two athletes when they received their gold and silver medals." The IOC's letter, signed by president Avery Brundage, said that the two black athletes were being banned because they had broken the code of the "Olympic spirit and ethic."

The U.S. athletes had acted alone during the victory ceremonies yesterday evening and failed to stand at attention during the playing of the U.S. national anthem. They both stood on the rung on the podium reserved for the winner, did not face the flag, talked, and twirled their medals. Both were accused by the IOC of showing disrespect toward their country, and the Olympic ideal, by wearing old sweatshirts, and Collett held a pair of old shoes in his hands.

When the ceremonies were finished, and the athletes marched toward their locker room, Collett raised his fist, which is the black power salute. Teammates today said that Collett was just waving his fist to friends. All the actions of the two blacks were defended today by their teammates, who said they were misinterpreted.

But after yesterday's race, Matthews and Collett said differently. They said they acted casual because that was how white America thought of blacks. Matthews said that "it would have bothered my conscience if I didn't do anything."

Collett, 23, from Los Angeles, comes from a middle-class family and is considered one of the brighter members of the U.S. contingent. Matthews, 24, is from New York City and he has said he learned his running in the streets. He is now a neighborhood youth center worker.

Today, Matthews said he wasn't protesting anything, while Collett said that he swore "I'd never stand at attention again after getting out of the Army."

The IOC did not take away the medals of the pair, but said that "if such a performance should happen in the future, please be advised that the medals will be withheld from the athletes in question."

The IOC letter was sent to the USOC, which replied by asking for a hearing. The USOC, along with the IOC, the host of constant criticism in these Games, said it was amazed that it was not allowed to take its own action. The IOC has not yet answered the request for a hearing, nor has it asked Matthews or Collett to explain the behavior. There are only two (Continued on Page 14, Col. 1)



Wayne Collett gives black power salute in response to jeers that greeted him in award ceremony Thursday.

Ryun Falls, Is Ousted

In Olympic sports in Munich Friday, the major track and field news was not a victory but a defeat—for Jim Ryun, the world record holder in the 1,600 meters.

Running in a qualifying heat for Sunday's final, Ryun tripped and fell over another runner and finished far behind the field. He appealed the fall, but the judges ruled that he was to blame.

Among the winners, Nikolai Avilov of the Soviet Union set a world record in winning the 400-meter race. Annette Koberg of East Germany won the women's 100-meter hurdles. In yachting, John Bruce Ogden and David Forbes each won gold medals for Australia. Serge Manry won one for France and Valentin Mankin won one for the Soviet Union. Details on Page 14.

Munich Aftermath

Israelis Bomb Syria, Lebanon; W. Germany Tightens Security

Fears Attack On Pipelines And Airport

MUNICH, Sept. 8 (Reuters)—West Germany tightened its guard against the threat of a "heavy blow" from Arab commandos bent on avenging their five comrades killed in the bloody Munich Olympics raid.

Strengthened security controls were placed on oil-pipeline installations and air terminals considered likely targets.

On the Austro-German frontier, in particular, fears of an Arab attack on a major oil pipeline traversing Austria from southern Europe put border guards on extra alert.

Police in Vienna said they had information that three carloads

of Arab commandos were on their way to southern Austria from West Germany, but border guards have so far seen no sign of them.

Guards and customs officials at Swiss frontier posts today were also stepping up security checks after an Interpol report that four or five Arab guerrillas in a West German-registered car were planning to enter Switzerland and blow up gasoline tanks.

In Bonn, where the Interior Ministry was coordinating German security operations, a spokesman said: "Our measures against terrorists have been sharpened."

At Ingolstadt, 80 miles north of Munich, a spokesman for the West German terminal of the Trans-Alpine Oil Pipeline said tightened precautions were being taken against attack.

Last July the pipeline was attacked at its starting point in Trieste, Italy, by the same Black September guerrilla organization that claimed responsibility for the Munich raid.

Tougher controls were also being introduced at an oil refinery in Ingolstadt.

At Frankfurt Airport—Europe's third largest—checks on baggage and passengers were increased and aircraft and buildings were under surveillance.

Release of 3 Sought

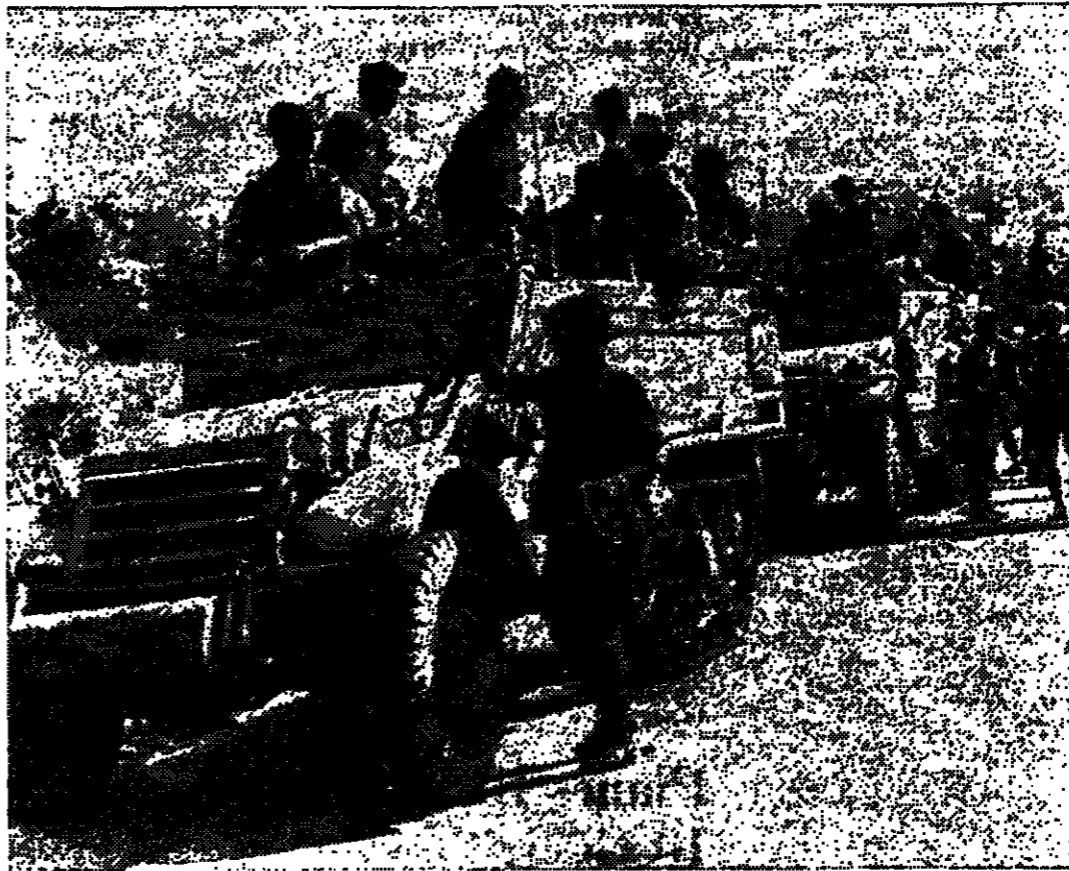
Tension began to mount in West Germany following a declaration yesterday by the Black September organization that it was planning to strike a "heavy blow" unless the three Arab prisoners seized during the Munich raid were freed, and the bodies of five dead commandos were released. Bonn today ordered a secret burial in West Germany for the five.

Security measures were further strengthened when the Interior Ministry announced that guerrillas could be planning to use this weekend's Jewish New Year as an opportunity to send booby-trap explosives through the post to West German Jews.

In Munich, where the situation was particularly tense, German Wolfgang Kumbel, the Bavarian Interior Minister, said "every necessary precaution" had been taken to guard Jewish community offices and other potential targets against Arab attacks.

"Police have received many telephone threats of further attacks," he said. "Of course many calls may be from unbalanced persons. But we are treating them all with the utmost seriousness."

A police spokesman said police patrols were keeping close watch on potentially dangerous elements (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



ON THE LEBANESE BORDER—Israeli troops relaxing after returning from a raid into southern Lebanon on Thursday, which was a prelude to the aerial attacks Friday.

Jordan Overtures Reported

Israel Wants 'Big Border Changes'

JERUSALEM, Sept. 8 (AP)—Israel wants "big border changes" even after a peace settlement with the Arabs, Premier Golda Meir said in an interview published today. And King Hussein of Jordan was reported strongly in favor of peace with Israel.

"Israel wants only a minimum of Arab population in the Jordanian territory it wishes to keep," Mrs. Meir told the newspaper Ma'ariv. The interview was made before the Olympic killings at Munich.

"We won't go back to the old borders of 1967 with small changes," she said. "There must be big changes. The Arabs must know peace will be achieved when they are ready to give up territory."

Mrs. Meir appeared to be more explicit on the Jordanian West Bank than ever before. Israeli statements previously had demanded slight border changes for this occupied territory containing 750,000 Arabs.

"Very Interested" Yediot Aharanot, printed an Amman interview with an unidentified adviser to King Hussein who was quoted as saying the monarch "not only wants peace with Israel, but is, in fact, very interested in it."

But, continued the official, Hussein feared that "Israeli leaders are ignoring his overtures."

"In 1948, we were dealing with Jewish emigrés from Europe. Now more than 50 percent of Israelis were born in Israel. Where are they to go? Whether the Arabs like it or not, now they must make peace with Israel."

Both interviews, appearing on the eve of the Jewish New Year, came against a background of press reports that Jerusalem and Amman were close to a peace agreement.

Mrs. Meir said Israel wanted: • To keep part of the occupied Jordanian West Bank, but a

minimum of Arab population. She also saw no need to transfer Arabs out of areas to be retained.

• The Gaza Strip could not be handed back to Egypt.

• To keep the occupied Golan Heights of Syria, although she indicated Israel did not insist on controlling the entire area.

• A territorial strip down the

east Sinai Peninsula to the Tiran Straits, Israel's sole outlet to Africa and Asia.

The premier added that Israel would allow Jordan to use the Mediterranean ports of Haifa and Gaza and have open airspace.

She claimed Egyptian and Jordanian leaders were aware of her territorial demands.

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Mourad Ghaleb



Mohammed Hassan Zayyat

Cairo Ousts Foreign Minister On Eve of Arab League Talks

CAIRO, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Egyptian government fired its foreign minister on the eve of a meeting where he was to play host to his peers from all Arab states.

This first meeting of the Arab League in nine months had promised to be relatively peaceful, with an agenda including a possible Arab summit meeting and moves to greater Arab unity.

Foreign Minister Mourad Gha-

leb, just back in Cairo from a tour of Latin America and meetings with top UN officials, scheduled a report on Egyptian political initiative, aimed at winning international support for peace in the Middle East following withdrawal of more than 10,000 Soviet military personnel from Egypt.

But tonight he found himself dismissed from his post, after only eight months. His successor is Mohammed Hassan Zayyat, former permanent representative of Egypt at the United Nations and later information minister.

Minor Reshuffle

An official announcement yesterday said there would be a minor cabinet reshuffle, but gave no explanation for the decision.

But its urgency was evident from the announcement Premier Aziz Sidki would begin his interview for ministerial posts on a Friday—the Muslim weekly holiday.

The cabinet shift follows the Munich massacre of Israeli spokesmen by Arab terrorists last Tuesday. Egypt, which had planned to launch a diplomatic offensive in Western Europe, found its relations with West Germany strained after an exchange of bitter comments with Bonn concerning the responsibility for the shooting at a German military airport in which nine Israelis and five Arab terrorists were killed.

Planes Hit 10 Guerrilla Bases, Camps

TEL AVIV, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Israeli planes today bombed and strafed Arab guerrilla naval bases, training camps and command posts deep in Syria and Lebanon, a military spokesman here reported.

The strikes against seven villages in Syria—one within four miles of Damascus—and three in Lebanon were the heaviest carried out by the Israeli Air Force since the start of the Middle East cease-fire Aug. 8, 1970, the spokesman said.

All the planes returned safely, he added.

Israeli planes later made another sortie against the guerrillas, the spokesman said, but gave no details of where the jets struck.

"There were scores of killed and wounded among the terrorists—lots of damage to property and equipment," a senior Israeli officer said of the initial assessment of the attacks.

The officer said the attacking planes took precautions not to challenge Damascus's air defense system and were challenged by neither surface-to-air missiles nor interceptors. He added that the planes drew light anti-aircraft fire only along the Syrian coast.

"The raids were planned to be accurate, but you can never be sure there were no civilian casualties until the reports are in," he said. "I hope there were none."

"We did not attack any refugee camps," the officer said.

Planes Challenged

In Beirut, a Lebanese Army spokesman said anti-aircraft guns had engaged 24 attacking Israeli planes as they entered Lebanese airspace to attack guerrilla bases and refugee camps.

A spokesman said 32 persons had been killed and 10 wounded during the raids on two of the Lebanese villages.

In Damascus, a Syrian military spokesman announced that "a number of civilians and military personnel were killed and wounded during the raids." Among the wounded were women and children, he said. He did not cite any figures.

Syrian anti-aircraft guns and air force interceptors jets forced the Israelis to flee, the spokesman claimed.

The air strikes were Israeli reprisal action for the Arab terrorists' attack on 11 Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games in Munich last Tuesday.

Deepest Strike

One of the attacking formations hit a village north of the Lebanese port of Tripoli, a penetration of 100 miles north of the Israeli-Lebanese border, making it the deepest strike by Israeli planes into Lebanon.

The raid was later described as having lasted 15 minutes. Four of the targets were port towns along a 75-mile stretch of the Lebanese and Syrian coastlines, apparently staging areas for arriving guerrilla supplies.

Military spokesmen announced the first target as El Hameh, where this week Arab guerrilla leaders were holding a summit conference. El Hameh is located four miles west of Damascus.

The other targets in Syria were described as Burj Islam and Jubbah, north and south of the Mediterranean port of Latakia, Muntar, south of Port Tartus, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Half of Ugandans Expected in Britain

6 Other Nations to Accept Asians

LONDON, Sept. 8 (UPI)—The government said today six countries, including Canada, have made firm offers to take some of the tens of thousands of Asians now being expelled from Uganda. It said that therefore the number to be taken by Britain probably will not exceed 25,000 or 30,000, compared with earlier estimates of 50,000.

Announcing this at a press conference, Home Secretary Robert Carr said: "The final number who will come here is at present absolute guesswork. But we do believe a very substantial number will go elsewhere and the final number to come here probably will not be more than 50 percent of the original estimate."

Mr. Carr refused to name the countries besides Canada, which have made firm offers. But he said more than a dozen have "responded favorably" to British suggestions that they should take some, and six have made "firm offers."

"We are now in urgent discussion with each government about the precise extent to which they can help and also about any way in which we might ourselves, if appropriate, help people who wish to go to countries outside the United Kingdom," Mr. Carr said.

Uganda's President Idi Amin gave all Asian residents of his country who do not hold Ugandan nationality 90 days to get out of his country. The ultimatum expires Nov. 7.

In the Ugandan capital of Kampala, Canadian immigration officials said that nearly 4,700 heads of families representing 11,000 persons already have applied for admission.

Mr. Carr said the British government was speeding contingency plans for "smooth and orderly" reception of Asians when they arrive here and for their dispersal around the country.

He said reception teams would be stationed at principal airports, and two reception centers for

temporary accommodation of Asians are being made ready in Suffolk and Lincolnshire.

He said the government would give financial aid to local authorities to help resettle the refugees. However, he said, it is impossible at the moment even to guess how much this would amount to.

Britain Is Criticized

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Ugandan Foreign Minister Wanuna Kibedi today bitterly denounced Britain for its criticism of his country's expulsion of thousands of British Asians.

In a speech at an East and Central African summit meeting here, he accused the British government of "double standards" in barring the door to its citizens because they are not white.

Pentagon Reportedly Knew Of One Unauthorized Raid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Congressional sources reported yesterday that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had detected at least one of Gen. John D. Lavelle's unauthorized bombing missions against North Vietnam in 1971, well before the series of raids ended.

The report was the first indication that Pentagon officials were aware of any improper activities in the Seventh Air Force before March, 1972, when they received a letter of complaint from a sergeant stationed in Thailand. The unauthorized "protective reaction raids" on North Vietnamese airfields, truck depots and oil-storage areas began in November, 1971.

The congressional sources said that in December, Pentagon officials monitored an Air Force attack on an off-limits radar site 30 miles inside North Vietnam. The mission was officially reported as "protective reaction" by the Seventh Air Force.

Gen. Lavelle was ordered to halt attacks on the radar site, the sources said, pending a review of the incident by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird. On Jan. 26, 1972, more than a month later, the radar site, which helped guide North Vietnamese MIG fighters, were removed from the

The "imperialist" British news media have mounted "a massive propaganda and smear campaign against Uganda," he said.

Kenya's Policy

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—An order was issued banning the entry into Kenya of all Ugandan residents, then partially rescinded, it was learned here today.

A British High Commission spokesman said that after representations the Kenya authorities had agreed to rescind the order as far as holders of British passports exempt from control were concerned.

This meant that any person holding a British passport stamped with the necessary approval for entry into Britain would be permitted to enter Kenya in transit, the spokesman added.

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restricted list and the Air Force was permitted to resume its attacks.

Gen. Lavelle was relieved as commander of the Seventh Air Force and retired in April after an official investigation disclosed that the unauthorized bombings in North Vietnam had extended (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Soldiers, Civilians Loot Phnom Penh for Food

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Phnom Penh fell into a state of near anarchy today as thousands of soldiers and civilians looted markets around town, breaking into locked stores, they took whatever they could carry.

Gunfire rang through the streets in the late afternoon when special military commandos tried in vain to control the situation. Earlier in the day, military police had looked on helplessly, unable to stop the heavily armed mob.

The food shortage in the Cambodian capital has been critical for several days, but plundering started only yesterday when a crowd of soldiers and civilians broke into a Red Cross warehouse and carried off 300 sacks of rice donated by Japan.

Groups of soldiers swarmed all over the city today, storming Chinese rice warehouses. In many cases, the soldiers were armed with rifles, hand grenades and grenade-launchers. They were immediately joined by a hungry and opportunistic civilian mob.

Merchant Killed

Store owners who tried to resist were held at gunpoint. One Chinese merchant was shot in the head fatally when he refused to yield to the mob's demands. "There are too many soldiers," one police lieutenant said. "We cannot do anything."

One police commando arrived just in time to witness a crowd of soldiers shooting the lock off a storehouse. When police ordered the soldiers to leave the shop,

some of them raised their guns and fired overhead.

The police squad leader was nearly killed when two angry soldiers went after him with bayonets.

After that, he took off his helmet and wiped his face, which was dripping with sweat. "It's useless," he said. "There is nobody who can stop them now."

By afternoon, thousands of soldiers and civilians were all over the central market. They came armed with hammers, axes and meat choppers, smashing windows and breaking everything in sight.

While the mob in the morning had concentrated on rice, peas and beans, the sky was the limit in the afternoon. Unperturbed by occasional rifle fire, they emerged

with bags full of canned food, plastic flowers, brooms and chinaware.

In late afternoon, the military police, apparently acting under new orders of toughness, began to take measures to stop the chaotic situation. Trucks and armed personnel carriers began roaring through the streets, dragging looters into waiting trucks.

Lon Nol Asks 'Rice!'

President Lon Nol appealed for an American or South Vietnamese airlift to bring in rice and so stop the disorder.

In a radio appeal for calm, Marshal Lon Nol said his government would not hesitate to shoot any person found guilty of cooperating with the enemy by taking part in looting.

Group Well-Financed

Black September Terrorists Secretly Building Up Cells

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Fervent young Palestinians, convinced that the Arab commando movement must go completely underground, have swelled the year-old Black September organization's ranks to about 300 men, well-placed Arab informants reported in Beirut yesterday.

In Jerusalem, Israeli military sources said that the group's strength was at least that size and reached possibly into the thousands. Some Israeli officials believe that it was Black September terrorists who received a \$5-million ransom that the Bonn government paid last winter for a hijacked Lufthansa jet.

Reports from correspondents of The New York Times in the two Middle Eastern capitals and in Washington, London, Paris and Rome indicated that supporters in Europe have been giving aid to the shadowy organization, which claims responsibility for the bloodshed at the Olympic Games.

Although the reports conflicted on such points as the group's ties to the main commando group, al-Fatah, what emerged was a picture of a small, discreet, proud, highly motivated body of men who have seldom hesitated to kill in the service of what they call their "cause."

Admitted Founder

The self-proclaimed founder of the group is a 29-year-old Palestinian Arab named Munzer Salim Khalifah, who surrendered to the Egyptian police after he and three comrades assassinated Jordan's Premier Wasfi Telli in front of the Sheraton Hotel in Cairo last November. They later were freed on bail.

Khalifah, who had lived in Beirut, said that Black September's members all belonged to Fatah, which he called "the mother organization."

Waldheim For UN Debate On Terrorism

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 8 (UPI)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today opened the way for a full-scale debate on the killing of Israeli Olympic athletes by Arab terrorists. He did so by asking the UN General Assembly to consider "measures to prevent terrorism."

The 27th annual session of the assembly of 132 member countries begins here Sept. 19.

The influence of the slayings at Munich on Mr. Waldheim's initiative was obvious, although he did not specifically mention Tuesday's killings in requesting the addition of his proposed item to the 99-item agenda as an "important and urgent matter."

Instead, the secretary-general used broad language, saying that he "considers that the current trend toward terrorism and senseless violence is so alarming and has such grave implications that it should be considered by the General Assembly with the hope that agreed measures can be found which will help to reverse this trend."

The initial response to Mr. Waldheim's move from the United States was "strongly positive," an official spokesman said.

Speaking to an Arab journalist, he said proudly, "One does not separate from one's mother." But he said that he and his men had decided to work on their own to wreak vengeance on the Jordanian regime for crushing the commandos, or fedayeen.

Since then, Arab informants reported, the group has remained completely underground, in contrast to the relatively middle-of-the-road Fatah, whose leader, Yasser Arafat, is very much an Arab public figure.

Secret Leaders

Black September has kept its leaders' names secret. And, according to the Arab informants, it is not directly represented within the overall commando organization, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

After killing Mr. Telli, the group tried but failed in December to assassinate Zaid Rifai, then the Jordanian ambassador in London. He had been a confidant of King Hussein, who had ordered the guerrilla movement in Jordan crushed in September, 1970—thereby providing the basis of the organization's name.

The men also have tried and failed to hijack planes of the Jordanian national airline on three separate occasions.

Early this year, the group began striking European targets. Khalifah had said earlier that his men—originally only 150 in number—were organized in secret cells in non-Arab as well as Arab lands.

In February, Black September men said that they had set off an explosion at a Hamburg plant that manufactured electric generators for the Israeli Air Force. Later, Black September men hijacked a Belgian airliner to Lydda Airport in Israel but failed in their demand that Israel free 300 commando prisoners.

The group has never publicly announced that it of the German jet ransom—and Bonn has never said to whom it was paid—but the scope of its activities suggests that it receives considerable financing from one quarter or another.

Financial Sources

Western diplomats say that the group's financial sources are not definitely known. But some well-placed Arab informants in Beirut say that it gets funds from, and is really an unacknowledged arm of, Fatah, which in turn gets money from various Arab countries.

In Israel, military sources say that Black September also has received support from underground ultra-leftist organizations in Europe, notably the Rader-Meinhoff gang in West Germany. And they say that it also gets money from the oil-rich government of Libya.

Some Western intelligence experts believe that the terrorists who carried out the Munich massacre belonged to a free-lance band with possibly only "part-time" ties to the main Black September group.

Arab informants said that one reason that Black September was able to keep its work secret was that it was organized in separate, secret cells whose members do not know the members of other cells.

They say that non-Palestinian Arabs are permitted to join the group and are recruited from university campuses—with "certain level of education" being required for membership.



Policemen from all over West Germany attending funeral in Munich on Friday of their comrade, 32-year-old Anton Fleglerbauer, killed in shoot-out with Arab terrorists.

Security Tightened in All Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

among the 57,000 Arab workers living in West Germany.

The three surviving Arabs in the Olympic raid were formally charged today with murder and kidnapping of Israelis.

Chancellor Willy Brandt was quoted today as denying a report that Israel wanted to fly in a seven-man commando team to free the hostages on Tuesday and that the Germans rejected this.

But the Munich newspaper Bild-Zeitung, quoting the chancellor's answers to a list of questions it posed yesterday, said it was true that "a high representative of Israeli security organs" flew to Munich and was at Furstentfeldbruck military airport during Tuesday's bloody climax. He was not identified.

Some 200 youths demonstrated in Munich today, carrying banners

reading "Prestige buildings in the Olympic Village—billions spent. Prestige action in Furstentfeldbruck—all the hostages killed." The students also had a sign that read "They didn't have to die" . . . Bavarian and Munich leaders "wanted to give the world a military show."

U.S. Forces on Alert

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Sept. 8 (AP)—For the second time this year, U.S. military facilities in West Germany were on alert today against terrorist violence.

Arab League Asks Germany To 'Correct' Stand on Killings

BEIRUT, Sept. 8 (AP)—Arab-West German relations are undergoing a difficult period because of German accusations over the Munich killings, Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad said today.

The Middle East News Agency reported from Cairo that Mr. Riad said in Bonn's ambassador to Egypt, Hans Georg Steltzer, to inform him of the Arab view.

Egypt and other Arab countries have charged that the Munich shooting resulted from German misbehavior of the affair. The German government said that the fault was partly Egypt's because it refused a plea from Chancellor Willy Brandt for help.

Mr. Riad asked Ambassador Steltzer to urge his government to "correct the situation promptly," presumably by retracting its accusations.

The secretary also requested German acceptance of a Libyan offer to fly the bodies of five dead guerrillas to Libya, the agency said. (German authorities today ordered a secret burial of the five in West Germany.)

Mr. Riad said that West Germany was fully responsible for the Munich massacre.

Pope and Viet Cong Exchange Messages Concerning War

PARIS, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI has sent a message to the Viet Cong expressing his concern over the continuing war in Viet Nam, the Viet Cong delegation at the Paris peace talks said today.

The delegation said the Pope's message was transmitted verbally July 10 to the Viet Cong delegation by the Vatican's secretary to France, Eugene Righi Lambertino. He refused to disclose the contents of the Pope's message.

Henry Cabot Lodge, the U.S. envoy to the Vatican, said recently the Pope had been "diplomatically active" regarding the Vietnam war.

The chief Viet Cong negotiator at the Paris conference, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, said in her reply to the Pope:

"We have the honor to express to you our thanks for your verbal message of July 7 which the Vatican representative transmitted to us. In this message you expressed your concern on the current situation in Vietnam."

Mrs. Binh's 1,000-word reply restated long-standing policies, accusations, and demands of the Viet Cong.

But he said that Mr. Kissinger "made it clear that this government and its administration prefers to do its own negotiating" and that any Hanoi journey would be undertaken without official sanction.

"I don't believe he [Mr. Kissinger] gave any encouragement," said Mr. Ziegler.

The White House spokesman acknowledged that Mr. Kissinger suggested that any Hanoi trip be postponed until after July 20. The reason, he said, was that Mr. Kissinger knew of the time that he would be holding secret talks in Paris on July 19 with Le Duc Tho, chief negotiator from Hanoi.

Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Kissinger on July 19 "passed a message" to Mr. Tho which said that any Hanoi trip would be undertaken as a private citizen.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers revoked the passport valid date that would have permitted Hanoi's journey, claiming "procedural irregularities" prompted his move.

State Department Press Officer Charles W. Bray was asked today if Mr. Rogers would rebuke the validation if Hanoi returned.

In the wake of the Munich massacre, all commanders have been asked to "review their overall security provisions and take any measures necessary," a spokesman at the Heidelberg headquarters of the U.S. Army's European Command said.

He added that the precautions are similar to those implemented during a campaign of bombing violence directed against U.S. military installations in May by a West German gang of anarchists. Four U.S. soldiers were killed then.

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The chief Viet Cong negotiator at the Paris conference, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, said in her reply to the Pope:

"We have the honor to express to you our thanks for your verbal message of July 7 which the Vatican representative transmitted to us. In this message you expressed your concern on the current situation in Vietnam."

Mrs. Binh's 1,000-word reply restated long-standing policies, accusations, and demands of the Viet Cong.

But he said that Mr. Kissinger "made it clear that this government and its administration prefers to do its own negotiating" and that any Hanoi journey would be undertaken without official sanction.

"I don't believe he [Mr. Kissinger] gave any encouragement," said Mr. Ziegler.

The White House spokesman acknowledged that Mr. Kissinger suggested that any Hanoi trip be postponed until after July 20. The reason, he said, was that Mr. Kissinger knew of the time that he would be holding secret talks in Paris on July 19 with Le Duc Tho, chief negotiator from Hanoi.

Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Kissinger on July 19 "passed a message" to Mr. Tho which said that any Hanoi trip would be undertaken as a private citizen.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers revoked the passport valid date that would have permitted Hanoi's journey, claiming "procedural irregularities" prompted his move.

State Department Press Officer Charles W. Bray was asked today if Mr. Rogers would rebuke the validation if Hanoi returned.

On Approach to Quang Tri

Saigon Unit Said to Retake Redoubt

SAIGON, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Hundreds of South Vietnamese paratroopers overran one of the last three North Vietnamese strongholds south of Quang Tri city today, field reports said.

They said that the paratroop force overran one of three former government bunker complexes held by the North Vietnamese since they captured Quang Tri on May 1.

South Vietnamese commanders, under orders from President Nguyen Van Thieu to recapture the embattled northernmost provincial capital before Sept. 15, threw 2,000 paratroopers into the nine-week-old battle, military sources said today.

But field reports showed that the city was still firmly held by the Communists. The Saigon command said that government defenders yesterday abandoned Tien Phuoc, a district capital that is a vital link in the defenses of Da Nang. The Communists appeared to be occupying only the military headquarters at the edge of town, it was reported.

The U.S. command today announced the loss of two American aircraft to Communist fire—a helicopter near Saigon and an F-4 Phantom fighter-bomber over Laos.

In the Que Son Valley south of Da Nang, government troops recaptured Firebase Ross today after several days of hard fighting, military sources said.

In Cambodia, Communist attacks forced government troops to abandon eight positions near Kompong Trabeak, 47 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, the high command said today.

"We are still holding Trabeak, but it is under serious threat," command spokesman Maj. Chhang Song said.

Maj. Song said that reports from the field indicated that the Communists were also attacking Cambodian positions with tanks near the town of Kompong Seng, 36 miles south of Phnom Penh.

In Laos, American sources today confirmed that a 4,000-man task force of the CIA-sponsored "secret army" virtually has disintegrated northwest of the Plain de Jarnes.

U.S. Embassy officials said that the task force was redeploying toward the CIA base at Long Cheng, 20 miles south of the plain.

General Is Optimistic

SAIGON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Whatever gains Communist-led forces make elsewhere in South Vietnam, they are now incapable of anything beyond "making noise" with small-scale attacks in the Saigon region, the general command said today.

Gen. Nguyen Van Minh, who commands the Third Military Region that includes Saigon and 11 surrounding provinces, predicted a wave of shelling, terrorism and sabotage in the weeks before the U.S. presidential election.

But he said that the North Vietnamese main forces were seriously depleted by five months of battle and "there is no danger that the enemy can take anything in the Third Military Region for more than 24 or 48 hours."

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—The first and possibly only victim so far of the American mine blockade of North Vietnam was a U.S. Navy destroyer damaged in the Tonkin Gulf on July 17, the Pentagon indicated today.

Defense Department spokesman Jerry W. Fiedelheim said that "the best estimate within a final report" is that the destroyer Warrington was damaged by a stray U.S. mine.

The Warrington and two other destroyers were operating near the Hon Le Island, about 20 miles off the North Vietnamese coast, when the Warrington was damaged by two underwater explosions.

Although only one crew member was injured, the ship was badly damaged that it might be scrapped rather than repaired.

U.S. Mine Got U.S. Ship WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers told Congress eight days after North Vietnamese harbors were mined that the possibility of Soviet retaliation had been weighed but "we decided that it was not that much of a risk."

Nor, said Mr. Rogers, did he believe that the U.S. action would provoke future Soviet retaliation elsewhere, such as in the Middle East, or drive Russia and China closer together to continue getting arms to Hanoi.

"We said we do not think they will want a major confrontation with us," he told the House Foreign Operations Appropriations subcommittee May 18. "So far we are right."

The United States had begun mining North Vietnamese harbors May 8.

The subcommittee today released a censored transcript of Mr. Rogers' testimony.

Mr. Rogers invited the congressmen to dissuade public concern at the time about a possible U.S.-Soviet crisis. But he asked them not to quote him.

"If I say it, then it will look as if I am trying to challenge the Soviet Union," he said.

Mr. Rogers discounted rumors that presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger gave the Russians advance warning, to avoid a confrontation of President Nixon's May 8 announcement of the bombing and mining. The U.S. move was aimed at cutting off arms shipments to Hanoi.

The secretary said that the President and his advisers judged, rather, that good U.S. relations would be more important to the Soviet Union than would retaliation against the U.S. action in North Vietnam.

He said the Russians wanted the May 25 Moscow arms-limitation accord, the Berlin agreement and détente in Europe so they could concentrate on their problems with China.

"So their whole foreign policy is trapped up in this," Mr. Rogers said, "and, in order to carry it out, the summit and the relations with the United States are important."

But Rep. William D. Hathaway, D., Maine, asked if the Russians might not still be provoked into some future retaliation.

Mr. Rogers said there was no indication of that—particularly not in the Middle East, where, he said, the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed to do their utmost to keep peace and prevent outbreak of a nuclear war.

Closer Cooperation Rep. Hathaway also asked if the U.S. mining might not force closer Sino-Soviet cooperation by diverting Hanoi-bound Soviet arms shipments overland through China.

Mr. Rogers said the Chinese had consistently resisted any such Soviet presence in southern China and appeared still reluctant to permit large-scale Soviet arms shipments, even though both countries "will be under some pressure to demonstrate their support" for Hanoi.

"Neither a small degree of forced cooperation in supplying North Vietnam, nor a conscious effort to mute extreme polemics," he said, "will, in our opinion, heal the deep faults in what used to be viewed as the Communist monolith."

U.S. District Judge Peter Gagliardi agreed to the government's request for high bail after directing that a plea of innocent be entered for the French-born defendant, a citizen of Argentina. No date was set for further hearings on the charge of conspiracy to violate U.S. drug laws.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (UPI)—August Joseph Ricord, 63, alleged to be one of the world's biggest illegal heroin dealers, was held yesterday in \$1.5-million bail, believed to be the highest bond ever set by federal authorities in the Southern District of New York.

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WEATHER

	O	F
ALGERVE	25	77
AMSTERDAM	17	63
ANKARA	20	68
ATHENS	27	81
BAGDAD	28	82
BARCELONA	27	81
BERLIN	21	70
BOMBAY	18	64
BUDAPEST	21	70
CAIRO	25	77
CASABLANCA	21	68
COPENHAGEN	18	64
DALAS DEL SOLO	25	77
DUBLIN	18	64
EDINBURGH	15	52
FLORENCE	24	75
FRANKFURT	20	65
GENOVA	21	65
HELSINKI	17	63
ISTANBUL	25	77
LAS PALMAS	25	77
LISBON	21	70
LONDON	16	61
MADRID	21	70
MILAN	21	70
MONTREAL	18	65
MOSCOW	21	70
NAGASAKI	27	81
NEW YORK	25	77
NICE	15	59
OSLO	18	64
PARIS	15	59
PRAGUE	23	73
ROME	27	77
SOFIA	24	75
STOCKHOLM	20	65
TEL AVIV	30	85
TOKYO	26	78
VIENNA	24	75
WARSAW	25	77
WASHINGTON	27	80
ZURICH	21	70

(Yesterday's readings at 1700 GMT.)	U.S. Canada 1200 GMT.
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uses Compromise

Professional Conferees Drop
ment on War Cutoff

By Robert Siner

Sept. 8 (UPI).—A group of professional conferees on the war cutoff movement met today to discuss the draft and military procurement bills last year which request the President to set a final withdrawal date contingent on a cease-fire and agreement to return U.S. prisoners of war.

Subcommittee Chairman Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., head of the Senate conferees, said that his group made efforts to substitute a provision that would have made the fund cutoff contingent on the release of American POWs but this, too, was rejected.

Other agreements in the measure were to drop a so-called "recompensation plan" passed by the Senate which would allow all retired military personnel, once they reach 60 years of age, to recoup their pensions at the new and higher rates set in January 1973. The Defense Department estimated that the plan would cost \$19 billion.

The conferees also accepted the Senate provision not to provide funds for construction of anti-ballistic-missile sites in the Washington, D.C., area and agreed to allow the Lockheed Corp. to file for up to \$4.4 million this year for so-called "depreciation allowance" on its contract to build the C-5A cargo plane.

In other congressional action today, Senate leaders threatened to file a cloture petition to cut off debate on the interim agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to freeze strategic offensive weapons until a permanent treaty can be worked out.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, and Minority Leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, said they would jointly file the petition sometime next week if "there is no movement" to approve the agreement.

Debate on the measure has proceeded for over a month, with no end in sight, on a proposal by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., to insert language in the measure declaring that the U.S. policy is to seek equality of strategic forces in future negotiations.

mary Set
District
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Sept. 8 (AP).—A Court overturned democratic primary election results in the 1st Congressional District of Ohio today, setting a new primary election for Nov. 13.

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Storms
in Italy

Sept. 8 (UPI).—Thunderstorms today hit Italy, causing heavy rain and flooding in the north, with some areas receiving more than 10 inches of rain.

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of Dual Citizenship

Protests 'Education Tax'
ed on Soviet Emigrants

By Hedrick Smith

Sept. 8 (NYT).—States have lodged an appeal with the Soviet government for the imposition of a tax on the education of Soviet emigrants to the United States, diplomatic sources said today.

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ROUND THE WORLD

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FROM RUSSIA WITH LOVE—Julie Nixon Eisenhower speaking in Baltimore Thursday on occasion of the 175th birthday of the frigate U.S.S. Constellation, along with the Russian captain (partially hidden) of Soviet training ship "Tovarish," which was also present for the occasion. The captain presented her with a wooden Russian doll and a samovar, an urn used to boil water for tea. Interpreter at left.

To 'Special Interests'

McGovern Charges Nixon Sellout

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 8 (AP).

Sen. George McGovern said last night that President Nixon's public relations men have been manipulating the American public for three and a half years while the President was selling out to "special interests."

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McGovern Aide
Says Nixon Opens
New Arms Race

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP).

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Yahya Khan Asks
To Be Released
From Detention

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Sept. 8 (Reuters).

Ex-President Mohammed Yahya Khan, detained since he handed over power to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in December, has requested his release.

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Trip by Kissinger
Is Delayed One Day

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4 Jailed in Soviet Blast

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national Telephone & Telegraph

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Black Panthers
Urge Miss Davis
To Drop Marxism

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 8 (AP).

The Black Panther party newspaper has criticized black militant Angela Davis, charging that her Communist party affiliation stands in the way of her working to help blacks realize their goals in the United States.

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Miss Davis Honored

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Cambodian Bus Falls
Into Lake; 50 Killed

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 8 (Reuters).

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'On Regular, Daily Basis'

O'Brien Asserts His Phone
Was Tapped 'Several Weeks'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (NYT).

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Mr. O'Brien said that during that time, as the party's national chairman, he had talked by telephone with "perhaps every prominent Democrat in America," including all the party's presidential hopefuls. He said that his conversations had been monitored "on a regular, daily basis" from a room in a nearby hotel and later "transcribed into memorandum form."

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Mr. Williams is representing Mr. O'Brien in a \$1-million invasion-of-privacy suit against the five break-in suspects, who were captured at gunpoint with bugging equipment and cameras inside the party's headquarters.

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Woman Kept
Alive by Kidney
Device Has Girl

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8 (AP).

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Federal Agents Hunt Bandits
Who Killed 8 in Virgin Islands

CHRISTIANSTEDT, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, Sept. 8 (AP).

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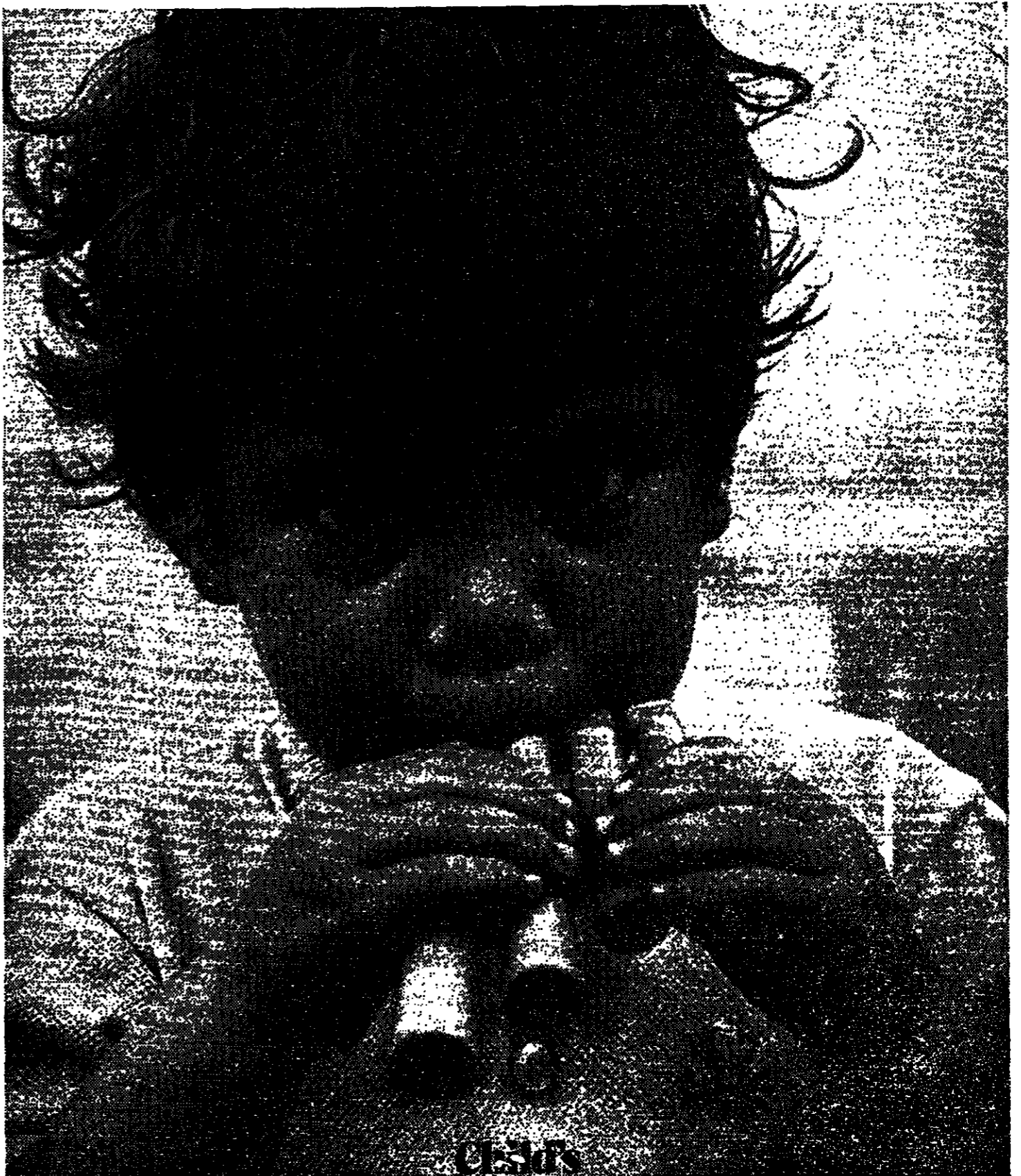
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That's an exaggeration, of course. For this is a most professional camera (as John Stewart, who took the picture, will tell you). But amateurs dote on the Pentax, too. They like the "feel" of it. They like the ease of it.

They like the pictures it takes. So much so, they've made Asahi Pentax the world's best-selling fine camera. Some child's play!

ASAHI PENTAX

Asahi Pentax, Spornatic and Takumar are guaranteed quality products of Asahi Optical Co., Ltd., Japan.

Hijacking Uncurbed

A consummate example of the fuzzy governmental thinking that leaves ordinary people vulnerable to fanatic terror the world over is now unfolding at a seventeen-nation conference in Washington. Thanks to diplomatic foot-dragging by the Soviet Union and France, a joint United States-Canadian proposal for establishing legal machinery to deal multilaterally with air hijackers is in danger of disappearing into the morass of good ideas that might have been.

The proposed treaty, drafted after nearly two years of on-again, off-again consideration, provides for international sanctions—including joint commercial air boycotts—against any country which harbors hijackers or which fails to release plane, crew and passengers promptly and either punish or extradite the perpetrators of any air terrorism. After all that has happened in the world's air lanes in the last two years, this treaty would seem to be the least that responsible governments owe to their citizens. If anything, the proposed sanctions are too conditional, too full of loopholes, to be reliable deterrents.

France's reluctance is born of its chronic fear of doing anything that might trouble its Arab friends; and Arab governments have long glorified hijacking of unsuspecting air passengers as an appropriately heroic activity

for their so-called freedom fighters. The Soviet delegates to the International Civil Aviation Organization complain that sanctions can come only from the United Nations Security Council, with its political weight and big-power veto privileges.

United States supporters of the proposal argue that it is precisely because of the political pressures operating on the Security Council that air hijacking needs to be treated as a technical, criminal problem. The toughest cases are the politically inspired hijackings, and these are the ones with which the Security Council would have the hardest time coping.

Perhaps Secretary of State Rogers's unscheduled appeal to the ICAO meeting, amid the pall of the Munich terror, will lead the fastidious diplomats to rise above their narrowly and falsely conceived national interests. Britain, after early objections to the United States-Canadian proposal, seemed yesterday to agree that tough international machinery is needed. Hijacking and similar actions of fanatic terror groups are international human problems, which supposedly responsible governments have too long failed to address with any real sense of urgency.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Response to Terror

The Munich tragedy, obviously, will complicate the Mideast diplomatic situation by hardening those of the no-compromise school in Israel, by embarrassing Egypt's tentative efforts to reach out wider for Western friends, and by exacerbating the already heavy tensions among Palestinians. In the absence of any effective international action to deal with the guerrillas and their sponsors—and such action is not conceivable—then some form of Israeli retaliation is virtually certain to come. It will be judged, outside Israel, by how precisely and proportionately it is directed against those actually responsible for the Munich massacre.

Fortunately, Egypt's disablement because of its falling out with Moscow, Jordan's good sense, Lebanon's weakness and Syria's irrelevance make it unlikely that any precise and proportionate retaliation will lead to wider hostilities. Rather, one would expect the usual one-sided United Nations resolution censuring Israel for any reprisals it may

undertake. And after that, and after the passions ignited by Munich have subsided, the Mideast can get back to the dangerous, uncertain but not entirely unpromising state that it was in before Munich.

There is not much satisfaction for anybody in any of this, as there has not been after any of the other terrible tragedies growing out of past acts of terrorism by the Palestinian fanatics. And still less are there any solutions in sight—for all of President Nixon's quick demands for international action and the show of concern in Congress and the outcry around the world. This is in the nature of the problem—terrorism works in its own grim and bestial way for the very reason that there is no easy, rational response to an utterly irrational, irresponsible act. But that is no argument for an unreasonable response; to close down the 1972 Olympic Games would have added yet one more innocent victim to the toll of the Munich terrorists.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Vietnamizing Democracy

The abolition of popular elections in South Vietnam's 10,775 hamlets by the stroke of an executive order from Saigon once again underscores the futility of the war and the futility of today's context—of professed American war aims. The blood of hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese and American soldiers and the suffering of millions of civilians has been rationalized by lofty commitments to assure for the South Vietnamese people the right to democratic self-government. In explaining his war policy, President Nixon has insisted that when the United States leaves Vietnam, it must be "in a way that gives the South Vietnamese a reasonable chance to survive as a free people."

The immediate result of the new decree is that President Thieu will determine who is to be in charge of local government, from province chiefs to the officials of the

smallest village. The extraordinary lesson in democracy thus continues. President Thieu, having demonstrated that it takes only one candidate to stage a democratic election, has more recently indicated through stringent rules controlling the press that in his version of democracy the right to know is as unnecessary as free political choice—in Saigon no less than in Hanoi.

If the experiment in popular government without the ballot works out to Mr. Thieu's satisfaction in the local communities, he will undoubtedly "recommend" it for the national level as well, further emulating the democracy to the North. The fact that the abolition of local elections in the South is to be accomplished within two months indicates that Vietnamization is working more smoothly in politics than in defense.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Soviet Cost-Plus

The spectacular performances by the Soviet athletes at the Olympic Games, beyond the number of records broken and victories won, are intended to reflect, in a sporting frame, the vital spirit of Soviet culture. Because they are well aware of this, the authorities devote much time and effort to sport: the rest of the world sees the results, and marvels. It seems all the more strange, then, that the Soviet state takes so many actions which are bound to damage the name of the Soviet Union and lower its reputation in the eyes of the civilized world. The treatment of Solzhenitsyn is an example of an individual being victimized. Now comes another such action but touching a whole group of people, in the latest decree to impose a levy on Soviet Jews who want to emigrate to Israel, calculated according to their educational qualifications. The scale charges set fees for leaving the Soviet Union, ranging up to \$32,000 or more for an academician...

The idea of imposing a tax on Jews who have professional qualifications, graded according to the estimated cost of the training they have received, may have been conceived in deference to some socialist principle of a just return. But it sounds like the worst form of capitalist ransom.

—From the Times (London).

Japan's Auto-Sales Campaign

Honorable gentlemen of Japan are wisely reconsidering their sales offensive on Europe. Toyota intends to cooperate with three British car bodybuilding firms to produce a camping car here, rather than in Japan. This is, of course, enlightened self-interest. The Japanese are becoming increasingly anxious about British and European reprisals.

So Japan will smile, bow—and tread softly. But promises of good behavior must be sustained. By deeds. Starting now with a limitation of Japan's sale of electronic goods to Britain.

—From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 9, 1897

LONDON—The new Gallery of British Art (The Tate Gallery) is proving much more attractive than it might have been expected to do, especially at this time of year. On Sunday days, when there is a charge of sixpence admission, there has been a daily average of about 2,500 admissions. Paying visitors on students' days have averaged about 550 in number. There have been three Sunday openings, and on each of these the attendance has been large.

Fifty Years Ago

September 9, 1923

WASHINGTON, D.C.—It was announced from the White House today that Mrs. Florence King Harding, wife of the President, has been under the care of a physician for several days and that "while the patient is now resting easier, her illness is still regarded with much concern." Mrs. Harding has been ill for more than a fortnight with hydro-nephrosis, to which she has been subject for a long time. This most recent attack has also been complicated by a cold.



'Just Don't Turn Your Back On Any Dragons'

Nixon and McGovern: Competing Strategies

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Of the last five presidential elections, the Republicans have won three, mainly on foreign policy issues. General Eisenhower won in 1952 and 1956, not only because he was regarded as a man of peace and experience in the foreign field. Richard Nixon won in 1968 largely because of Vietnam, and this helps explain his strategy for re-election.

It has always been Nixon's contention that the way to beat the Democrats is to make foreign policy the presiding issue of the campaign, and though he is still trapped in the Vietnam war, he has been remarkably successful so far in keeping the larger questions of Russia, China, Japan and the Middle East in the headlines.

Thus, his foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, is off again this week to Moscow to talk about trade, peace in Vietnam, the tragedy in Munich, Middle Eastern negotiations and European security with the Soviets. He may even get a chance to raise there the question of the Soviet Union's policy of demanding ransom from Jews emigrating to Israel, which will not hurt Nixon with Jewish voters in November, even if the Soviet leaders don't listen.

The Key Issue

There is no evidence that Kissinger is taking any new Vietnam peace terms to Moscow, but the President is pressing the Soviets, the Chinese and Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia (now in Peking) to make one more effort in Hanoi for a cease-fire before the November voting. This is the one thing he needs to make his foreign policy not only the dominant but the decisive issue in the election.

George McGovern, on the other hand, is trying to make the domestic pocketbook issues dominant, and the surprising thing so far is that he has made so little progress. He has plenty of ammunition for a traditional Democratic presidential campaign.

He has the job issue—almost five million out of work. He has the fiscal issue—a four-year Republican budget deficit of over \$75 billion. He has the super-market issue—highest prices now in 14 years. All this plus the

worst U.S. trade deficit last year in this century.

Larry O'Brien, the old pro from the Kennedy days, keeps trying to buck up the Democrats by telling them that Nixon is vulnerable precisely on the Democratic party's strongest concerns.

Thus he notes that the Harris Poll, while giving Nixon a 24-point lead over McGovern, shows that 68 percent of those polled gave the President a negative rating on keeping down unemployment, 79 percent rate him negative on keeping down prices, and 69 percent vote against his record on taxes and spending.

Even the law and order issue, which helped the Republicans in the 1968 election, is not much of an issue for the President this time. For while the FBI's latest survey shows the smallest rate of increase in six years, the fact is that crime goes up—violent crime and crimes against property all were up last year, and half the

serious crimes reported last year are still unsolved.

All this, plus six million more people on welfare during Nixon's first term, plus some highly suspicious Republican financial and budgeting activities, would seem to give McGovern a solid foundation for an effective campaign, but still he seems to be on the defensive most of the time.

The surprising thing about this is that the President has been able to keep the foreign policy initiative even while conducting the heaviest bombing campaign of the war, and at the same time has kept the focus on the weaknesses of McGovern's domestic proposals rather than on the factual Nixon record of the last three and a half years.

One of the paradoxes of this is that it is now the McGovern people who are complaining that the reporters are giving all the news breaks to the Republicans instead of the other way round, while Vice-President Agnew is calling

for a campaign truce with his old antagonists of press and television.

In this struggle for the attention of the voters, however, personality is also a factor, and so far McGovern has been no more successful than the President in establishing his personal popularity.

He has made only two major speeches since winning the nomination—his acceptance speech, which was delivered while most of the nation was asleep, and his revised economic speech to the security analysts in New York, which was delivered at the lunch hour and not even carried on any of the commercial networks.

He has covered a lot of ground, and lately his crowds have been picking up, but unlike Kennedy, who managed to defeat Nixon by imposing his personality and his vision of the future, McGovern has still failed to come across as a decisive presidential character.

The Greening of China

By Barbara W. Tuchman

The two most striking physical features of China today are the new tree planting and the old transportation by animal-drawn and man-drawn cart.

Willows, sycamores and countless varieties of poplars and cypresses in multiple and flourishing rows, often underplanted with shrubs and hedges, supply shade and green in the city streets and extend for miles along the roads outside. Trees have been richly planted in parks, on campuses, factory grounds, new housing lots, airports, military barracks, dam sites, river banks.

In the new part of Chengchow in northern China, the avenues lined with double rows of sycamores already 30 feet high are spectacular. Nanking and Soochow have no streets without shade. Nurseries of this saplings can be seen everywhere. The "greening" campaign, as it is called, is said to have lowered the impenetrable summer heat in the baked cities of the north and the muggy cities of the Yangtze valley by two degrees.

Forestation is one of those civic

works that was simply not undertaken in China before what is officially called the "Communist take-over in 1949."

Until now the Yangtze was never bridged; not at Nanking, although it was the national capital from 1929-49, nor upstream at the triple city of Wusan, where railroad cars on the main north-south line had to be carried over by ferry; nor further up at Chungking. General Chiang's wartime capital for eight years. Now bridges carry traffic across the river at all three places.

In Homan, province of the ghostly famine of 1942-43, a canal that took 10 years to build has been cut through rock and mountain to carry water and electric power to stony Linhsien county, whose people used to walk six miles to fetch water by bucket.

How far China remains from its goal of modernization, however, lies under one's eyes every day in the endless procession of two-wheeled carts moving in and out of the provincial cities. This, not the trucks that serve Canton, Shanghai and Peking, is the wider reality of China.

Drawn by mixed teams or tandems of donkey, mule and horse or by the straining muscles of a man between the shafts, with an added pulling rope around a shoulder pad, the carts carry gravel, manure, bricks, building stone, and iron pipes, bottled drinks, earthenware jars, mountainous piles of seashells, red onions, melons and other produce, roped loads of tires, boxes, chairs, waste paper and rags, bags of grain, bags of fertilizer, blocks of ice, baskets of coal, heavy tree trunks 30 feet long, and everything else the country sends to the city and vice versa.

Though some of the plodders are brassy young men, most are thin, muscular, work-worn, soiled and sweating toilers who may no longer have a landlord to oppress them but whose labor has not been alleviated since the old days. A scrawny old woman bent against the weight of a load of wire rods bears little relation to the sturdy, rosy, ever-smiling maiden idyllically picking grapes who represents ideal proletarian womanhood on China's magazine covers. Often the heaviest loads are pulled by the oldest men as if the Marxist view, like any other, have little inclination for the hardest work.

China's vaunted record of full employment, which Chinese like to tell you is the result of a planned economy as against the evils of our competitive private enterprise, is achieved only by assigning large numbers to more or less nominal jobs with no real function.

The cost of keeping people employed must be as great if not greater than our system of supporting the unemployed on welfare. The burden looms heavily over the future.

Mrs. Tuchman, the author of the above article, one of a series written for The Associated Press, won a Pulitzer Prize this year for her book "Sword and the American Experience in China, 1911-1945." She recently returned from six weeks in China.

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The POWs And Clark Charade

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—During two hours in Hanoi with a carefully selected prisoners of war, Ramsey Clark lectured on American politics—indicating to prisoners that their early freedom depends on electing as president Sen. George McGovern, who said "can win by a big vote."

These pronouncements, never only unpublished, reflect the bizarre flavor of Clark's meetings with the POWs. With the prisoners were obviously complaining about their treatment and harshly critical of their own government, Clark delivered the repeated homilies on virtues of North Vietnam.

Simply put, the Aug. 10 met was a charade, giving the impression of American POWs splendidly treated by their captors and infuriated by U.S. war crimes. Clark has not publicly how Hanoi rebuffed his efforts to see a wider cross-section of prisoners. Indeed, the full two-hour tape leaves no doubt that Clark was making a small, cohesive group of POWs actively opposing U. policy.

Clark revealed his problems: contacting prisoners only during private meetings in Washington with families of POWs. He told them he asked to see specific prisoners believed in North Vietnamese hands but was refused. "I wanted to go into Laos and into the South (Vietnam) to see what they had there." He was refused. He requested a list of POWs and was refused. Reducing his request to 20 prisoners, he finally got to see ten.

Explanation

The Communist officials "told me there was a war going on," he explained to prisoners' relatives. When one relative noted that some prisoners are repeated "brought out" for visitors, Clark bristled with indignation. But he was asked, "Why aren't the North Vietnamese showing it to you?" Clark's reply: "I ask for new faces, and you take who they give you because they have the power."

The 30-minute segment of the Clark-POW meeting broadcast on ABC radio is dominated by the prisoners' testimony of the humane treatment. It does not contain Clark's gushing interjections. Devotion to "freedom," he told the POWs, "is written deep in the hearts of the North Vietnamese people who 'believe that their cause is just.'"

Once the prisoners related their experiences, they asked about American politics. Clark's answer, also omitted from the ABC segment, contained the hope of a "big" McGovern victory. With a prisoner referred to President Nixon's bombing policy as "hot," Clark delivered a denunciation of bombing.

Clark told the POWs, "he would end on the day he came into office... There can be question that the prisoners will be returned immediately." Then agreed with a prisoner that Mr. Nixon would not accept Hanoi's "seven points," adding that Hanoi "won't settle for anything less."

Special Version

Asked why Sargent Shriver replaced Sen. Thomas Eagleton for vice-presidential production, a bowdlerized account. "Tom had some mental health problems" that he kept from McGovern but which columnist Jack Anderson published (untrue) based on "a plant from FBI files" (also untrue). "But McGovern's thing did what I think was a strong thing to do. He talked over with Tom Eagleton. He said, 'I'm going to change.'"

The POWs next returned to their own problems. Clark later told prisoner families that the POWs "had complained in a number of areas." In fact, none complained about their captors. Instead, they expressed fear of government reprisals upon returning home and repeatedly Hanoi's libel that the U.S. government intercepts their mail. Why didn't Clark publicly announce he talked to only a select handful of prisoners, learning nothing about the hundreds of others? His explanation to POW relatives: "You're not going to be successful if you offend them" (the North Vietnamese).

He lectured the families: "You have to have to think about their (Hanoi's) point of view, about their suffering." In sum, say not a word about Hanoi's violations of the Geneva Convention even if the world thereby receives a glowing account from a few prisoners who may be very special indeed.

News Analysis

e Unions and Western Inflation

ward D. Nossiter
ON, England, Sept. 8
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10 percent, living costs have been
climbing about 8 percent annually
over the past two years, a hor-
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Donnet, an up-and-coming lead-
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cipal Workers Union, ruefully told
his colleagues that "higher stan-
dards of living... are not nec-
essarily the same as more pounds
in your pocket. If inflation con-
tinues at the present rate, we
might as well adopt the samba
as the national anthem as the
position will be Latin American."

One solution, dear to classical
economists, is disarmingly simple:
"Break up the large corporations
and unions and restore the com-
petitive market thought to have
existed in a golden age. But out-
side some precincts in academe
and newspaper columns, there are
few radical enough to give this
more than a passing thought. No
government in its right mind will
tear apart a functioning, institu-
tional structure to satisfy propo-
nents of a theoretically perfect
answer.

Limiting the Strong
A less elegant and probably
more practical solution is one
that developed nations every-
where are slowly drifting to-
wards: limiting price and wage
power of the strong. In Sweden,
a small country with a largely
homogeneous population, this
is achieved largely through volun-
tary assent by union and em-
ployer federations. In the United
States, it is being accomplished,
however rudely, by government
action, by direct controls. France
does it by sitting on prices with
an unCartesian mix of force and
persuasion. The technique varies
from place to place, depending
on historical circumstances and
national character. The objective
is the same.

Britain is a conservative society
and slow to move. This country
has not yet determined which
course will work, voluntary agree-
ment or controls.
Prime Minister Edward Heath
made one disastrous try at cur-
bing inflation by holding back
demand. Predictably, it produced
rising "poverty wages" and rising
prices. Now he has sharply re-
course and seeks an in-
comes policy, although he shies
away from using such terms.

Instructive Drama
The drama here is instructive
on several counts. It demon-
strates that the West's most tra-
ditional union movement is be-
ginning to understand that
labor's old and simple demand
for "more" no longer makes sense.
It also reveals the necessary—if
not sufficient—elements of a
workable policy of restraint.
Any such policy, the TUC has
said, must make allowances for
special cases and not freeze the
impoverished and underpaid at
their existing and miserable lev-
els. It must be fair and be seen
to be fair, bearing in mind classes
in society. Finally, it can be
achieved only in climate of
more or less mutual trust. Gov-
ernment must be felt to be the
instrument of all sectors and not
the agent of one.

TUC Convention Ends
BRISTON, Sept. 8 (UPI).—
The TUC today ended its annual
convention with a call for all-
out support for "rebel" town
councils which refuse to impose
higher rents for municipal hous-
ing.

Bob Wright, a leader of an
engineering union, denounced the
act under which the Conservative
government ordered rent hikes.
He called the act "an attack on
legislation" and "an attack on the
concept of housing as a social
service."

Pompidou to See
Brandt About
EEC Summit Plan

PARIS, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—
President Georges Pompidou will
fly to Munich tomorrow for what
he considers "important" talks
with Chancellor Willy Brandt.
The French and West German
leaders will take the opportunity
of Mr. Pompidou's one-day visit
to the Olympic Games to hold
final discussions on obstacles in
the way of the Common Market
summit conference scheduled for
next month.
Sources close to Mr. Pompidou
said tomorrow's discussions could
iron out certain difficulties before
the Rome meeting next week of
Common Market finance min-
isters—a meeting the French
regard as crucial for the October
summit.

The sources said it was im-
possible at the moment to say
whether the summit would take
place as planned or whether it
would be postponed.
Before agreeing to the summit,
Mr. Pompidou wants assurances
from the West Germans and
others that concrete decisions
will be taken at the meeting on
a common European monetary union,
on a common European fight against
inflation and on an agreed
approach to the Americans on
trade between the United States
and the Common Market.

Typhoid Case in Glasgow
GLASGOW, Sept. 8 (UPI).—
Doctors today confirmed a case
of typhoid in an 11-year-old boy
who recently vacationed with
his family in India. A hospital
spokesman said he was in satis-
factory condition. He added,
"This is an isolated case."



Twelve-year-old Lorraine Gaskin high over channel.

Squall Stops Girl, 12, on Para-Skis
Halfway Across English Channel

DEAL, England, Sept. 8 (AP).—Lorraine Gaskin Jr. tried
to para-ski across the English Channel yesterday but splashed
down midway across when a squall turned her parachute
inside out.
Her uncle, Dick Gaskin, 31, made it from this southeast
English coastal town to France in only 70 minutes to top five
minutes off the para-ski record set by a French commando
10 years ago.
Lorraine was given a day off from school to make her
bid to be the first adolescent to cross the 22-mile-wide
Channel using a parachute and towed by a speedboat.
She was picked up "unhurt but bitterly disappointed," after
she was dumped in the Channel 12 miles off the English coast.
"I was really enjoying it," Lorraine said. She was in the
air for 45 minutes. "I wasn't frightened, even when I was
dropping. I want to try again. It's something I must do now."

Amnesty International Details
Charges of Torture in Brazil

By Joseph Collins
LONDON, Sept. 8 (NYT).—his preface to "respond to the
very serious charges" raised in a
report alleging torture of Brazilian
political prisoners, has named
more than 1,000 Brazilians as
having been ill-treated and claimed
it had names of 473 Brazilians
responsible for their suffering.
The report, issued here this
week, said that the names of the
torturers would be made avail-
able only to a limited number of
international organizations and to
the Brazilian government.
Amnesty International is an in-
dependent organization which has
consultative status with the United
Nations and the Council of
Europe. It works for the release
of those imprisoned purely for
their beliefs.
The report gives details of
severe beatings, electric shocks
administered to the sexual organs
and other parts of the body of
both male and female prisoners.
It also mentions the use of other
methods of psychological torture
and in most cases the use of the
notorious "pain de arara" torture.
This involves a prisoner's wrists
and ankles being tied together
and his being suspended above
the floor by an iron bar under
his knees, leaving his naked body
doubled over as electric shocks
and other tortures are adminis-
tered.

Other documents mentioned in
the report tell of a woman raped
in front of her husband by one
of his torturers and of children
tortured in front of their parents
and vice-versa.
The report said torture goes
on in virtually all Brazilian pris-
ons by police and the military.
The main torture centers, it
says, are Sao Paulo's Operacao
Bandeirantes and Rio de Janeiro's
Criminais.
Sean MacBride, chairman of
Amnesty and a former external
affairs minister of Ireland, called
on the Brazilian government in

Mild Earthquake
Jolts France, No
Injuries Reported

PARIS, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Slight
earth tremors shook the Paris
area and western France at mid-
night last night.
A police spokesman said that
police and fire headquarters in
the affected areas have received
a large number of calls reporting
the tremors.
There have been no casualties.
There were scattered reports that
some buildings developed cracks.
The tremors were first reported
in the Bordeaux region of south-
west France at 11:30 p.m. They
were then felt to the north in
Normandy and Paris.
In Royan, an Atlantic coast
resort north of Bordeaux, unin-
habited and tourists ran into the
street in pajamas after being
awakened by the tremor. Reports
from Rennes, Brittany, said that
furniture and windows rattled
for four seconds.

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No Effect on Earning Power Seen
Job Role of Education Doubted

By William K. Stevens
NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (NYT).—
Contrary to popular wisdom, ef-
forts to provide better schooling
for poor children would have
"surprisingly little effect" on
their prospects for economic suc-
cess as adults, even if such ef-
forts were successful, Christopher
Jencks of Harvard University
said here yesterday.
In a news conference here,
Mr. Jencks presented and de-
scribed the report of a three-
year study by a Harvard research
team that is expected to provoke
sharp controversy.
The conclusions of the study
by the eight-member team, di-
rected by Mr. Jencks and sup-
ported by a \$500,000 grant from
the Carnegie Corp., challenge a
belief widely held by education
reformers of the 1960s: That if
children of the poor were taught
to read, write and use numbers
well, they would get well-paying
jobs as adults.
Better education would open
the door to economic opportunity,
the reformers assumed, and the
great income gaps between black
and white—and rich and poor and
people in general—would be nar-
rowed.
Disappointment Ahead
Anyone who still pins his hopes
on education as an instrument of
economic reform is in for a
bitter disappointment, the study
says.
The report, based on an exten-
sive, computerized analysis of
data gathered in the last decade
about family, schooling, jobs and
income, offers some startling con-
clusions.
Racial desegregation, compen-
satory education, preschool pro-
grams, increased school spending
—nothing the schools have tried
has significantly affected in-
equalities in what Mr. Jencks
calls "cognitive skill." He defines
this as "the ability to manipu-
late words and numbers, assim-
ilate information and make logi-
cal inferences."
The schools, Mr. Jencks argues,
merely solidify and certify cog-
nitive inequalities that children
bring to school with them. The
report, to be published by Basic
Books next month, says that the
effects of schooling on cognitive
skill depend on a single factor
—the characteristics of the chil-
dren entering school.
Irrelevance Seen
"Everything else—the school
budget, its policies, the charac-
teristics of the teacher—is either
secondary or completely irrele-
vant," the report argues.
Attack Unjustified
For Nidim Selyurek, a 28-year-
old postal worker from the An-
atolian plateau near Ankara, the
situation passes understanding.
"We didn't do anything," he said.
"There was no reason to attack
us. We only came to work."
Mr. Selyurek, who has been in
the Netherlands for seven years
and has learned Dutch, bought,
with his four brothers, a little
row house on the Wapenstraat,
scene of some of the fighting.
It cost \$11,000 and they still owe
about \$3,500 on the mortgage.
Buying the house enabled him
to bring his wife from Turkey,
because the Dutch government
does not allow migrant workers
to send for dependents unless they
can prove that they have hous-
ing ready.
Altogether, 11 persons live in
the narrow four-story brick
house. A few of them were eating
grapes and listening to Turkish
music on the radio the evening
I stopped by. Although they were
bewildered and upset about the
fighting, Mr. Selyurek said that
they would stay on here, per-
haps five, maybe 10 years more
until, with the sale price of the
house, they had enough money
to go back and buy a movie
theater in Ankara.
They did not want their pictures
taken. Mr. Selyurek said that a
television team had taken a
picture during the rioting and it
had been shown in Turkey. "Now,"
he said, waving a postcard, "I got
a card from my parents every
day asking if we're all right."
Joop Overweel, a dock worker
who lives a couple of houses down
from Mr. Selyurek, said: "Well,
it's like with a woman, if she
loves you, she'll stay, and if she
doesn't, you're better off if she
goes away."
Like most of the Dutch families
on the block, Mr. Overweel and
his wife rent their house. He owns
a small car, but he said that he
could never hope to have enough
to buy a house. The district,
Afrikandervijk, is an old one and
Dutch officials consider it run-
down and poor, although it could
not possibly be called a slum by
American standards.
When foreign workers do not
live in dormitories provided by
the companies that employ them,
they gravitate to such neighbor-
hoods because they are the cheap-
est. They live either crammed into
boarding houses or, if they have
succeeded long enough, like Mr.
Selyurek, in houses they have
bought.
Purchase Is Cause
It was the purchase of a house
that set off the weeklong rioting.
The police were accused of having
stood aside at first while Dutch
youths stoned Turkish dwellings.
Mr. Overweel said that it was the
Dutch residents of the street who
got fed up after seven noisy,
sleepless nights and "swept the
rioters out."
The trouble began when a Turk,
who had bought a house, came
and told the Dutch widow who
lived there that her three chil-
dren that she must move out im-
mediately. Dutch law prohibits
the eviction of a tenant for three
years after a property is sold.
But few Turks know that and
real estate speculators tend not
to tell them.
The new Turkish owner, feel-
ing within his rights, insisted on
taking possession of the house.
Dutchmen went to the tenant's
assistance. Turkish workers sup-
ported their compatriot and the
fracas erupted. Fifteen Dutchmen
were injured, mostly by the police,
and four Turks were seriously
hurt.
It was the first time that the
Netherlands had seen anything
more grievous than minor fist-
cuffs between its citizens and
their "guest workers." The coun-
try was horrified.

Racial Problem Revealed
Netherlands Shocked by Riots
Between Dutchmen and Turks

By Flora Lewis
ROTTERDAM, The Nether-
lands (NYT).—Shocked Dutch-
men are beginning to figure out
the unhappy meaning of street
fights that raged for a week re-
cently between Dutch and Turkish
workers here.
They thought that it didn't
happen in the Netherlands, but
now they shake their heads and
say: "It was racism. We have to
admit it, and in a country that
had no trouble absorbing 200,000
Indonesians."
Suddenly, 22 years after In-
donesia became independent of
the Dutch, the flood of foreign
labor has brought the reality of
minority problems to this ho-
mogeneous country. "We realize
now," a cabinet minister said in
The Hague, "that for us the In-
donesians were Dutchmen. Even
if they had brown skins and black
eyes and were half our height,
they spoke Dutch and they were
accustomed to our ways. Now we
have to learn how to treat people
who are really different."
For Martin Aalders, who serves
the Rotterdam municipality as a
liaison officer with the Turkish
workers, the lesson is: "We
thought we were bringing in
laborers. Now we see we were
bringing human beings."
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They did not want their pictures

U.S. Not Consulted
On Saigon Halt
Of Hamlet Voting

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (NYT).—
The State Department said
yesterday that the United States
had been neither consulted nor
informed by South Vietnam of
its decision to abolish popular
elections for officials in coun-
tryside hamlets.
Referring to a dispatch from
Saigon disclosing the South Vi-
etnamese move, the State Depart-
ment spokesman, Charles W.
Bray 3d, said that the United
States hoped that "when the sit-
uation stabilizes itself, these
measures could be relaxed."
Mr. Bray said that he believed
that the suspension of the elec-
tions had been motivated by the
pressures caused by the North
Vietnamese offensive, which be-
gan last April. A New York
Times dispatch said, however,
that the move "was in prepara-
tion even before the offensive."
Mr. Bray then cut off further
questioning by newsmen, saying
that the policy of the U.S. gov-
ernment was not to be "inter-
jected" in the internal affairs of
another government.
They did not want their pictures

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Jr., Intern Minister, E. J.
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Rue George-V, Paris-8e.
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SUNDAY SERVICE 10:30 a.m.
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GERMANY—DRESDEN
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St. 5, p.m. on Wednesdays. Tel. 10 a.m.
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at Dresden 12:30 p.m. on Wednesdays. Tel. 62834.

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Art in Italy

When Marble Is the Medium

By Edith Schloss

CARRARA, Italy (UPI)—Ever since the Renaissance, marble sculpture has become increasingly superficial using old and academic formulas. The routine work has been left more and more to the artisan so that marble sculpture became synonymous with graveyard statuary, insipid saints in churches and bank decoration the world over.

These practices repelled modern sculptors—they preferred the open form of welded metal and the roughness of common stone and wood to the boring gloss and compactness of marble. But lately there has been a reawakening of interest in marble as a sculptural material. Some of the results can be seen this year at an exhibition in Carrara, mounted by 80 sculptors, some of them local, some of them internationally known.

The show was organized with the help of several architects and the Chamber of Commerce.

Here in Carrara quarry workers, marble yard craftsmen and sculptors of international reputation live side by side, working with marble from the three principle veins: Ravaccone, Colonnata and Fantiscritti. It was near Fantiscritti that Michelangelo lived for eight months, doing his work

with the help of apprentices. From Roman times through the Renaissance, the sculptor began and finished his work, leaving some of the roughness to his chosen apprentice who, in helping became a master himself.

But today, most of the blocks not shipped away for industrial use go directly to the workshop where they are tackled by highly skilled craftsmen, experts at routine work. These artisans are able to execute whole statues from a clay model or a pencil sketch, with or without leaving the final touches to the sculptor. Sometimes the sculptor starts the work, letting the craftsmen perfect it and then adding the last polish himself.

Victorian Times

In Victorian times these artisans created a whole flock of Medonnas, angels and heroes from standard models. Even now they hew and ornament monumental figures in series, leaving only the faces which are later made to resemble this or that statesman or churchman to fill incoming orders. On the other hand, "avant-garde" sculptors have been known to phone in an idea, leaving the clever craftsman to execute the idea all on his own.

Understandably, many artists extended their distaste for these practices to the material itself. However, any material can serve art. Besides, handling the new materials gave some the impetus to work with marble in inventive and different ways.

In the marble yards in this coastal area, Moore, Lipchitz, Miro, Yipouste and others have come to supervise the execution of their pieces or to do some of the work themselves. For some time now, the abstract artists have been receiving commissions for pieces for public display—the proverbially luxurious marble is best suited.

In many of the marble yards, in the Nicolli studios in Carrara for instance, young unknown sculptors have been encouraged to work alongside the artisans and master sculptors. Choosing the least costly stones, they are learning from their betters and from each other.

Mommens

It was at the Nicolli studios that the Belgian Norman Mommens carved his smiling contemporary deities with slow care down to the finest turn of inventive detail. As determined and individual as Brancusi, scoping, chiseling, smoothing, he brought his modern tokens to life here. He believes in his own direct carving without middlemen or mechanical skill. His Carrara pieces, along with his recent work, now rise from a ridge over the sea near his studio in Fuglie.

More celebrated people than Mommens—and lesser known ones too—have always participated in the Sculpture Biennale regularly held in Carrara. But politics, lack of money, commercial machinations kept it from getting off the ground last year as planned. So

this year's independent exhibition effort is a brave effort. Marble is here used in new and unforeseen ways, from archaic roughness to gleaming refinement, from public gesture to personal expression. And in two large, grassy yards, it is at its most natural.

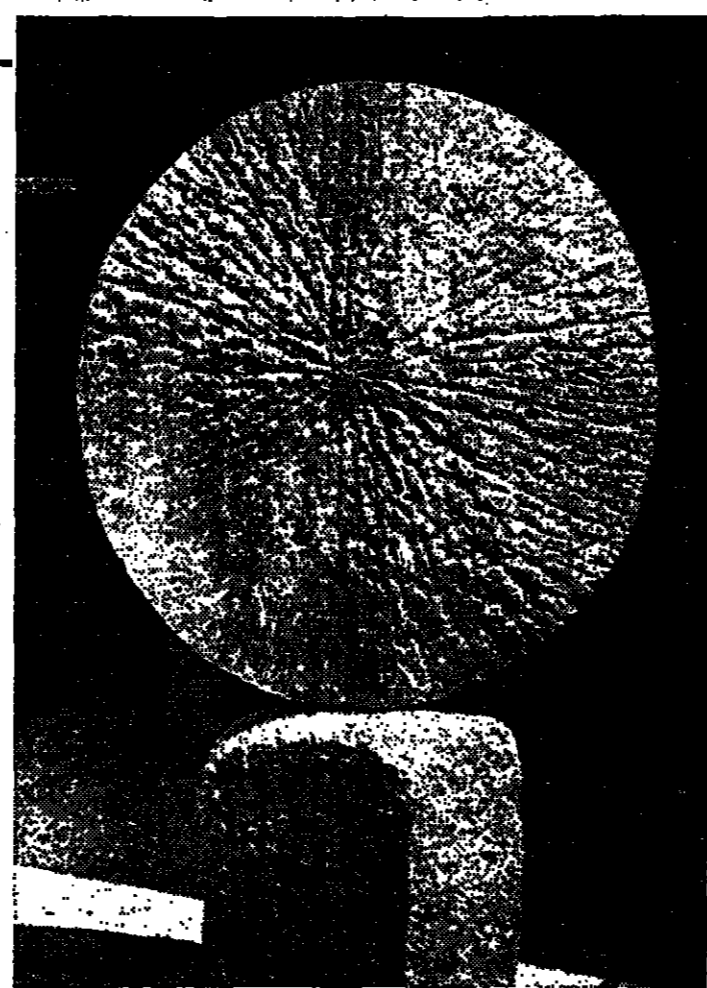
Here one can find Di Martino's rough-hewn disk, so elementally simple that it is radiant; Pietro Casella's tilting sarcophagus made of ingeniously interlocking forms; a recumbent woman by Kenneth Davis, limbs invisibly held together, a rugged Eve about to rise. Here too are Gianotti's intriguing abstractions of variously fitting shapes, sometimes surprisingly augmented by bricks.

Indoors

Indoors one observes the cool smoothness of the Cuban Cardenas; the hypnotic elegance of Noguchi; and De Sanctis coming forth with the only pop idea in the show—his marble suitcase with nickel fittings, surely immune to theft and hijacking. Wakabayashi's blunt, strong forms, Robert Gove's austere finish, Roca Rey's erotic machine are among the many abstractions. Of the few figurative works, Ford's fantasy owl is the least conventional.

As a painter once quipped, "Sculpture is something you bump into when stepping back while looking at a painting." The sculptor has to work against the unyieldingness and cohesiveness and heaviness of his material. But the sculptor in marble must do even more.

In the Carrara Marble Museum, a motley "Taglia Romana" (Roman cut), a stone grooved by Roman slaves, has been grayed and smoothed by time. Several rooms are lined with polished



Di Martino's marble disk.

squares of marble from all over, in all imaginable patterns and colors, bearing ringing names. The gleaming slabs made by slicing through the ancient consistency of shellfish crushed by natural disaster—all these are peculiarly satisfying to look at.

A sculpture in marble must be indeed convincing to come alive beyond the mystery of the material. And a few in this show succeed.

International Sculpture. National Marble Show, Viale Venti Settembre, Carrara, to Sept. 17. (Open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.)

Ravaccone, Colonnata, Fantiscritti quarries, always open to the public. Follow road signs to "Case di Murmo."

Nicolli marble yard and studios, Piazza San Francesco. Open to the public.

Royal Shakespeare Revives T.S. Eliot Play

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Much can be said in praise of the Royal Shakespeare Company's production of T.S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral" directed by Terry Hands at the Aldwych Theater. The play has not been seen in London since 1953 and, despite this production's many excellences, there seems no reason to see it now.

With some sonorously effective music by Ian Kellam, a glittering setting by Farrah, and choirs forever gliding in and out, Mr. Hands has carried out a cosmetic operation, the mortician's trick of making a corpse seem life-like. He has also added to the dramatic obstacles that the play presents by using a steeply sloping stage that reduces all movement to a decorous shuffle. The result is a static recitation rather than a play.

It is odd that Eliot's plays should so resemble those dramatic failures by 19th century

poets. He thought that their faults lay with their language rather than with their technique. This seems due to a technical deficiency, an inability to externalize Beckett's inner conflicts.

The subject matter—martyrdom and death—is dramatic enough, even if Eliot described the action as "a man comes home, forcing seeing he will be killed and he is killed." But Beckett needs someone other than himself to act against. The men who come to tempt him are lame stuff, poor adversaries. The play's reliance on a chorus of women to add emotion seems an easy way out of the dramatic problems.

Richard Pasco's fine Beckett is perhaps a more complex person than the text allows. He radiates no aura of saintliness. He is agonized and tortured by his

fears that he is seeking martyrdom for the wrong reasons. He is a sensual man, and Mr. Hands provides a hint of his primeval days in an extraordinary solo organic turn by the chorus leader, Susan Fleetwood.

What works brilliantly is the knights' justification to posterity of their murder of Beckett, played in an appropriately modern manner, with the effective use of microphones. Eliot, of course, wrote the play not for the stage but for a religious festival at Canterbury Cathedral. In that setting, it may well seem a marvelous work. On a London stage, it appears as no more than a church pageant of a superior kind.

Recommended recent plays in London:

"Popkins," a musical by Michael Aschton, John Addison, and David Heneker, at the Globe. Delightful period piece, based on Ben Traver's farce "Rookery Nook," complete with Art Deco decor and dresses and occasional soft shoe shuffles.

"Time and Time Again" by Alan Ayckbourn at the Comedy. Gentle wit comedy of a suburban misfit whose innocence brings havoc to all around him. Finely directed by Keith Thompson and well acted, especially by Tom Courtney and Michael Robins.

"Good Lads at Heart" by Peter Terson at the Jeanette Cochrane

The Art Market

By Soren Melikias

LONDON (UPI)—Contrary to a widely held notion, the entire English auction market is not in the hands of Sotheby's and Christie's, despite the tendency toward concentration. Several other, smaller firms play important roles. While they may seem minor, their importance in terms of annual turnover, they have to be highly competitive to attract buyers and sellers. They are a dynamic element in the market.

Thus it seems fitting that the 1972-73 season in London will begin with two sales by one of these smaller firms: Glendining & Co., 7 Blenheim Street. Glendining's will auction English coins on Sept. 27, naval and military medals and decorations the day after.

Everything about this firm is on a small scale. Last season, the turnover amounted to \$244,000, modest compared with the \$24,539,000 worth of objects which came up for sale at Christie's. The Christie's figure includes auctions in Geneva, Diseldorf and Rome. It took Glendining's only 12 sales to chalk up this figure, as opposed to 294 at Christie's.

All the Glendining sales were devoted to small objects, i.e., coins, naval and military medals and decorations, commemorative medals and tokens in which the firm has always specialized. The number of people required to handle such sales is also small: there are 12 on the staff, as opposed to nearly 1,000 at Sotheby's. Of course, Glendining's can and does call on the personnel of two other independent companies housed in



The gold Cromwell coin sold at Glendining's for \$9,800.

the same building: Philip's and Puttick & Simpson's. The shares of the three companies are owned by the Blenheim group. This group also controls Dowdell's of Edinburgh (85 George St.), which holds weekly auctions in addition to a varying number of specialized antique sales.

In its 75 years of existence, Glendining's has earned a high reputation. Its beginnings were very amateurish in the truest British tradition. In 1897, Douglas Glendining, a dedicated collector and a recognized expert on military decorations and medals, decided that it would be a pleasant entertainment to hold auctions in his field of interest. He set up a one-man auction house, holding the hammer himself. As the beginning, his customers were collector-friends. To everyone's surprise, the operation went very well. To assist his sources of supply and to attract buyers, Glendining began to advertise.

Soon coin collectors began coming to him, thinking that someone who did so well with medals would be equally gifted in selling coins.

Today, the business is still almost as small as it was at the start—but more serious-minded, or at least more organized. The catalogues, with their green covers, reminiscent of those put out by Sotheby's 40 years ago, are mailed out all over the world—and not just to friends. The managing director, William French, is a fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society and a member of the British Numismatic Society and the American Numismatic Society.

Today, Glendining's counts in the small world of numismatics, military decorations and medals. Indeed, in these fields, they are Sotheby's most serious competitors.

Several Glendining's sales last season were highly successful. On April 13, one of the highest bids of the year was made for a Crowned crown—\$9,800 (paid by Spink's, the London antique dealers). This was a near record for any British coin, the world record at the time, being \$10,500 paid for an Edward III noble (a gold coin). Only two other Cromwell crowns are known to exist. The last time one came up for auction was in 1908. The price was \$111.

Glendining's coup came in May. The great nephew of Lord John Chard appeared one day with a medal he had inherited—the Victoria Cross awarded to his great uncle in 1879 during the Zulu war. The occasion had been one of the most famous of British military history. John Chard was commanding a detachment of 140 British troops at Rorke's

Drift when they were attacked on the night of Jan. 22-23 by about 3,000 Zulus—who did not, of course, have the advantage in arms. The British held out until they were eventually relieved by Lord Chelmsford. Seven VCs were awarded after the battle. The circumstances lent the medal a special glamour.

Then, Glendining's discovered that the decoration was a cast copy, probably made at the time of the award, as was the custom among officers who did not want to risk losing their originals. But the family was unaware that the medal was a copy and that the original had, in spite of the lieutenant's precautions, been lost. Glendining's experts assured them, however, that they could hope for \$700—a big sum for a South African decoration and even bigger for a copy. The sale was well advertised. On May 17, the medal was sold for \$2,700—a world record for any South African decoration, original or copy.

The big price was due to the presence of Stanley Baker, the actor who played John Chard in "Zulu," the film recounting the exploit. (Baker was also the producer of the movie.) One may assume that, having identified himself with a character he admired, he felt he had to take one step further. He bought the medal.

For the coming season, things look promising at Glendining's. After the two September sales will come the auction of a large collection formed by the late W.H. Bennett of ancient Oriental, European and British coins. The dates are Oct. 4 and 5. A Mary Tudor rial, described as in a remarkable state of preservation, is expected to fetch \$23,000 to \$24,000.

The growing interest in coins and medals has, of course, benefited Glendining's. The combination of precious metals antiquity and monetary symbols has proved irresistible to investors. There is every reason to think that the upward trend in prices and interest will continue this year.

Tutankhamen Exhibit Extended in London

LONDON, Sept. 8 (Reuters)—An exhibition of the treasures of Tutankhamen, which has attracted huge crowds since it opened here last March, is to be extended for three months.

Times Newspapers, joint sponsors with the British Museum where it is being shown, said the extension was necessary because the exhibition will continue until Dec. 31 instead of closing at the end of this month.

Bussotti Opera 'Dull Failure' at Premiere

By William Weaver

VENICE, Sept. 8 (UPI)—The 35th edition of the International Festival of Contemporary Music opened last night with the world premiere of "Lorenzaccio" by the 41-year-old Florentine composer Sylvano Bussotti, who describes his new work as a "dramatic return to the grand opera of the past century. The composer has, at least, restored its dimensions. His "Lorenzaccio" is in five acts, and—given with two intermissions—it lasts about two hours.

At the Teatro La Fenice last night, those hours seemed long. The first part of the work, vaguely inspired by Mussolini's drama, was managed to hold the viewer's (if not the listener's) interest; the second part—largely a staging of an earlier Bussotti

Music in Italy

piece, "The Rare Requiem"—had no more than all it was a sequence of random events; a smattering of ballads here, a bit of recitation there, some clumsy action (at one point the actors painstakingly assembled a decorated wheel, then rolled it off the stage), and much standing around.

Bussotti himself chose the large cast of singers, dancers, actors, supernumeraries. The work was obviously composed with great care, and it benefited from the participation of the excellent Norddeutscher Rundfunk Chorus of Hamburg and the conducting of Gianpiero Taverna, a fine musician. But Giancarlo Vantaggio's choreography was uninspired (twisting the charming talents of the ballerina Elisabetta Tera-

bust), and the acting was disastrously amateurish. The worst actor of all was Bussotti, who with wig and beard, played Mussolini and read, in several voices, long and not always distinct pages of prose. At one point he also sang his own, poor arrangement of a Verdi song; he is no better a singer than he is an actor. But he seemed to be enjoying himself.

All of "Lorenzaccio" seemed, in fact, an unrestrained display of self-indulgence. Bussotti designed the costumes, including a garish, voluminous robe for himself in which he strolled around the stage at odd moments. When not "acting," he sat to the left of the stage, carefully in view of the audience, looking upon his work and frequently nodding his approval.

The curious thing about the opera is the paucity of music. Much music as does exist in it is unadventurous and uninteresting. For several years the Venice Festival has not put on a new contemporary opera. In the past it arranged important premieres like "The Baker's Progress," "The Turn of the Screw," "The Merry Angel." Bussotti's opera was to mark a return to the good old days. Unfortunately for the festival and for the theaters of Florence and Bologna which collaborated in financing the production, "Lorenzaccio" is a failure, and a dull failure.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9-10, 1972

FINANCE

Page 7

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Fiat Tests Flexible Working Hours

Fiat, Italy's biggest private employer, is to start experimenting with flexible working hours at its Mirafiori plant in October. The experiment will involve 4,000 employees or three quarters of the Mirafiori labor force. They will report to work any time between 0800 and 0900 in the morning and have one or two hours for lunch, provided they complete eight hours of work a day. The Mirafiori plant includes car assembly lines, blast furnaces and other operations. Similar experiments have been going on in smaller Fiat plants since June. Other Italian companies, including Italcrist, Perugina and Mondadori, have been trying out flexible hours.

U.S. Machine Tool Recovery Seen

U.S. machine tool manufacturers believe they are well on the way toward a sustained recovery from the capital-goods recession of the last two or three years. The upturn is expected to be bolstered by a potentially large volume of orders from two sources—the Soviet Union and U.S. manufacturers switching to Wankel-type rotary engines. "The turnaround in the industry is gathering momentum," a spokesman for the National Machine Tool Builders' Association said at the opening of the International Machine Tool Show in Chicago this week. New orders for machine tooling and forming tools in the first seven months of 1972 totaled nearly \$700 million, or 48.3 percent more than the year earlier period, the association reports.

Spanish Firm to Join European

The Spanish airplane construction company, Construcciones Aeronauticas, has decided to participate in European Aeronautics Ltd., Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB), of Munich, reports. European is a joint venture of British Aircraft Corp.

Japan Says It Will Check Sales to U.K.

TOKYO, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese government has promised to curb excessive exports to Britain if the industries concerned are unable to work out satisfactory restraints on a voluntary basis. This was the main result of two days of bilateral trade talks that ended here today. Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said the British delegation asked for action to reduce the quantities of bearings, color televisions and polyester textiles currently flowing from Japan to Britain.

The Japanese replied that they wished to "watch industry-by-industry talks for signs of progress and to move into the situation only if these fail to produce satisfactory results," the officials said.

This apparently satisfied the British delegation. British sources said their government appears to be proceeding cautiously on the issue, preferring not to ruffle economic relations until a conventional series of diplomatic contacts has taken place.

The two sides also agreed to take steps to expand bilateral trade on a balanced basis. The British asked Japan to take additional steps to open the country to foreign investment. Japanese officials said their chief delegate, Kiyohiko Tsurumi, deputy vice-foreign minister, replied only that Japan would "make efforts" to do so.

The talks ended without a communiqué or a formal press conference by either side.

Higher Inflation in U.S. Predicted

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ).—The extremely low rate of U.S. inflation in the second quarter is "not likely to prevail," economists at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania predicted today. "We expect to see a much higher rate in the current than in the previous quarter; and the July indexes for wholesale and consumer prices confirm this prediction," the economists. Lawrence R. Klein, George R. Green, and P. Gerard Adams said.

They said there will be "a breakthrough in wages next year to increase of over 6.5 percent, which could lead to an 'inflation rate' of 4 percent during 1973."

Sony Sees Higher Sales, Profits

Sony Corp.'s sales for the current six-month term are expected to total about 110 billion yen (\$587 million), and after-tax profit 7.5 billion yen. This would compare with gross sales of 94.03 billion yen and after-tax profit of 6.1 billion yen for the preceding six months. Sony says "brisk sales" of color television sets and video tape recorders are largely responsible for the expected rise.

U.K. Firms' Merger Plan Approved

Imperial Tobacco Group's proposed merger with Courage Ltd., a major brewer, will not be referred to the Monopolies Commission, the Department of Trade and Industry says. The decision is tantamount to government approval of the plan.

Pennsylvania Widens in July

Penn Central Transportation Co., the bankrupt railroad subsidiary of Penn Central Co., incurred a net loss of \$28.8 million in July, topping the \$75.9-million loss for that month last year. For the first seven months of 1972, the deficit was somewhat less than that of the corresponding period a year ago, and would have shown a greater improvement had it not been for an extraordinary charge of \$19.7 million resulting from tropical storm Agnes.

Japan Approves Fairchild Project

The Japanese government has approved plans of Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp. to make and market semi-conductors and other electronic equipment in Japan. Fairchild's plans call for the establishment of an equally-owned joint production company with TDK Electronics Co., of Tokyo.

Trade Account Surplus Up In Second Quarter in U.K.

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ).—Britain recorded a second-quarter current-account surplus of £77 million, up from £58 million in the first quarter, the Treasury said today. The surplus is seasonally adjusted. Before adjustment, the current account showed a surplus of £79 million compared with a deficit of £17 million in the first quarter.

The surplus resulted from a surplus on invisibles which more than offset a deficit on merchandise trade. Invisibles include insurance, shipping, tourism, and banking.

Seasonally-adjusted second-quarter exports totaled £22.8 billion, up from £21.9 billion in the first quarter.

Chile Investment To Be Written Off By U.S. Company

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (NYT).—Kennecott Copper Corp. announced yesterday that it would write off the \$50.3-million book value of its equity investment in Chile following the refusal by the Chilean special copper tribunal to review a \$410-million retroactive profit deduction decreed by President Allende.

Frank R. Milliken, president of Kennecott, also said that the company was withdrawing from further legal proceedings in Chile "because of the Chilean government's determination, in violation of international law, that no compensation will be paid for its expropriated copper mining properties."

Instead of pushing its case in Chile, Mr. Milliken said, Kennecott will "pursue in other nations its remedies for the confiscated assets."

Kennecott declined to spell out what it might do in other countries. However, industry sources speculated that the company might attempt to get attachments of Chilean copper shipments.

A company statement released late in the afternoon said that Kennecott's actions were made necessary by the tribunal's "excess profits" decision yesterday denying Kennecott's petition for a rehearing and reaffirming the Chilean government's decision not to pay compensation to Kennecott.

The statement said that "Kennecott has not exhausted its possible legal remedies in Chile for the seizure of its property by the Chilean government to July of 1971."

Price Index On Wholesale Goods Rises

Gain in U.S. in Year Up on Pre-Control Rate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—Wholesale prices rose faster in the past year during President Nixon's economic controls than they did the year before, a Bureau of Labor Statistics report indicated today.

Spokesmen said much of the increase was accounted for by farm products, some of which are exempt from controls. The report said the wholesale prices have risen 4.4 percent since last August, compared with 4 percent the year before.

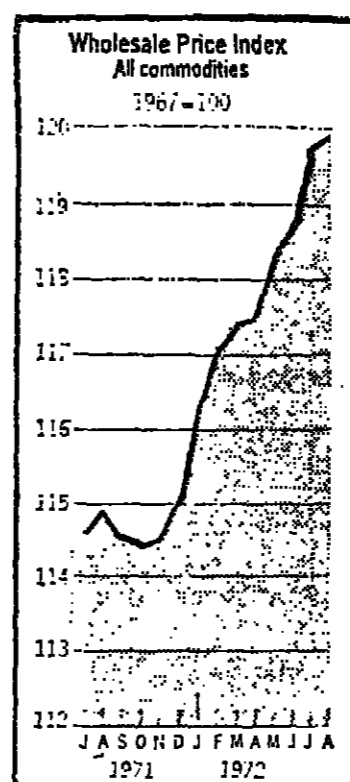
In a related move today the government refused to let the baking industry increase bread prices despite climbing wheat prices.

"There should be no rise in bread prices at this time," said Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Office of Living Council. Ezra Solomon, a top Nixon economic adviser, said wheat price increases are "bumping into the profit margin" of bakers, but urged the industry to improve productivity.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics report said that in August unadjusted wholesale prices rose 0.2 percent, while seasonally-adjusted prices rose 0.6 percent.

"The larger advance in the latest 12 months was due to an acceleration in prices of raw and processed agricultural products," the bureau said.

Prices of raw farm products are exempt from controls. While Mr. Nixon earlier this summer placed controls on them at the wholesale level, wholesalers can still pass along increased farm



prices to consumers. Mr. Solomon said most of the past year's rise in wholesale prices was concentrated in food, lumber and leather products.

He said that, with controls, the White House still expects to get rising living costs down to an annual rate of increase under 3 percent by year end.

But, he conceded, "we are troubled by wholesale prices." The Bureau of Labor Statistics said prices for industrial goods rose only 3 percent in the past year compared with 4.4 percent in the year before price controls.

The report also said that in the past six months the index rose at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 3.4 percent.

Fed Sold Foreign Monies For Total of \$31.5 Million

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System sold \$31.5 million in foreign currencies during July and August to help defend the value of the dollar in international dealings, Charles A. Coombs, senior vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said yesterday.

This intervention, which occurred on nine separate occasions during the last two months, helped to improve market confidence that the pattern of currency values agreed on at the Smithsonian Institution last December would be maintained, Mr. Coombs said.

But he warned that further speculative outbreaks in the international money markets could not be ruled out. "The bears (those who have borrowed and then sold currencies in the expectation that their values will decline) have not been fully squeezed," Mr. Coombs said.

Chevrolet Is 'Very Enthusiastic' About the Wankel, Official Says

DETROIT, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—The Wankel rotary engine is "wonderfully smooth" and "we're very enthusiastic about it," Chevrolet general manager John DeLoe said today.

He comments on the Wankel at a press conference here were the first by any top General Motors official since chairman Richard C. Geisler's recent disclosure that GM plans to produce a Wankel engine as an option in the Vega.

Mr. DeLoe gave a more favorable report on progress than anything GM has said so far. "There are no problems," he said; "fuel economy should be about the same as a conventional engine in 1975."

He also said there have been "fantastic breakthroughs in the last week by the machine tool industry" in equipment to make the engine, but he did not elaborate.

Mr. DeLoe said Chevrolet would have "hundreds" of rotary engine Vegas running in tests in the coming year. These will not be for sale to the public but will be used in company fleets, he said.

At present, he said, GM has only about 20 cars with rotary engines in operation.

He added he still believes that the gas turbine engine has "a very good possibility of being the ultimate replacement for the internal combustion engine, but first we need breakthroughs in material and manufacturing costs."

Big Board Prices Fall, Investor Concern Cited

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, which have been bearish all week, eased a little more today as declines outnumbered advances in continued slow trading.

Newton Zinder, vice-president of E. F. Hutton Co., said the market "seems to be suffering from neglect, due to investors' caution." He added that it is usually the case that when volume is light, stocks tend to fall of their own weight.

Analysts noted that many investors today continued to remain on the sidelines because of concern over the troubled Middle East situation and the economy. On the economic front, First National City Bank and Mellon Bank raised their floating prime rates to 5 5/8 percent from 5 1/2 percent. In recent weeks interest rates have generally been moving upward.

Block to Profit. Analysts pointed out that investors are concerned that the increase in interest rates could develop into a credit squeeze that could hinder capital spending and inhibit potential profit gains.

The indifferent performance of the market was reflected in the Dow Jones industrial average, which closed down 1.21 at 961.24, its low for the session. Its high for the day was posted at 10:30 a.m. when it was up 0.75 at 963.20.

The lack of investor interest was apparent as turnover eased to 10.86 million shares from 11.09 million yesterday.

The biggest losers were the mobile-home and glamour issues. More than half of the 15 most heavily-traded issues made the active list as a result of sales of large blocks. Armstrong Cork, the most heavily-traded issue of the session, slipped 1.3 to 32 5/8 on a turnover of 192,700 shares. Two blocks totaling 168,000 shares and traded at 32 1/4 accounted for most of the activity in the issue.

Mr. Walker, speaking at a Civic Club luncheon, said the second-quarter growth rate could not be sustained over a full year, but the third-quarter increase would be "very good indeed."

Mr. Walker again urged Congress to put a \$250-billion ceiling on fiscal 1973 federal spending, and warned higher taxes or more inflation would result if the federal budget got out of control.

U.S. Aide Sees High Growth Rate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Deputy Treasury Secretary Charles Walker said yesterday early indications are for a strong rate of growth in the economy for the third quarter, although not as large as the 9.5 percent increase in the gross national product for the second quarter.

Mr. Walker, speaking at a Civic Club luncheon, said the second-quarter growth rate could not be sustained over a full year, but the third-quarter increase would be "very good indeed."

Mr. Walker again urged Congress to put a \$250-billion ceiling on fiscal 1973 federal spending, and warned higher taxes or more inflation would result if the federal budget got out of control.

Holders Approve Sale of Global to Bahamas Firm

NASSAU, Bahamas, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ).—The sale of the main assets and liabilities of Global Natural Resources Properties Ltd. to a new Bahamian company controlled by a former officer of IOS Ltd. was approved by shareholders today after a protracted court refusal to block the meeting.

Neither James W. Roche, president of Global, nor Norman P. Loblaw, who controls the purchaser, Property Resources Ltd., was present at the meeting. Officials who conducted the meeting declined to answer most questions about the transaction, the companies, or plans for the future.

One shareholder present who voiced strong opposition to the transaction and posed a string of unanswered questions was Edouard Van Remortel, a Belgian symphony orchestra conductor. Mr. Van Remortel obtained an order from a British court last month that postponed the meeting to today from Aug. 18, on the ground of insufficient notice. He failed in attempts to block the meeting, however.

Late last night, a Colorado district judge refused to issue restraining orders against the meeting and the vote that were sought by another shareholder.

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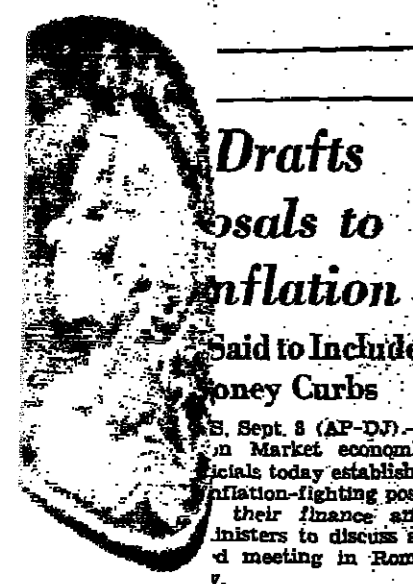
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We can help you now by doubling your income! Mexican banks guarantee 9%, 10% and more on short term contracts. Gov't supervision has assured a 40 year record without any depositor losing principal or interest. Decades of hard currency, free exchange and sober fiscal policy make Mexico a haven for investors troubled by rising inflation. Our advisory firm, founded in 1952, can guide you to higher yields. For information contact:
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Be Commercial



DRAFTS

osals to Inflation

Said to Include Money Curbs

S. Sept. 8 (AP-DJ).—In Market economic circles today establish-ment-fighting pos- sible and discuss at a meeting in Rome.

add a wide variety of asures to combat in- vaded to average about usually in many EEC are discussed by the

the rate of rising ght they differ on how it. Nevertheless, there could be room it means within an

meeting, the first work- of the EEC's new economic and finan- coordination group, secret. The group's G. Brouwers, secre- of the Dutch Eco- nomy, declined to com- it ended.

officials met, mem- EEC commission put ting touches to their nomic report. Among as, it calls for limiting in government spend- ing to about 10 per- cent in line with West recently announced, it is higher than those

mission's report puts le stress on budget- ing as it does at a national parliament- ary session to debate the governments' plans. Its spending growth limit of out in collaboration, nal governments, and their thinking.

C ministers are due to tion-fighting in Rome, tion is expected until her meeting in Luxem- burg-Mid-October. "It is a on," said one official, it the subject has only akon on great signif-

Well Named

tor of New mon Unit

N. Sept. 8 (AP-DJ).— Maxwell, former chair- ergamon Press Ltd., is director of a new Per- biary which will be to the main board for i, technical and man- ually within the publish-

pointment, disclosed at s annual general meet- ing, indicated that Mr. s moving into a posi- nore influence in the

in said the appointment alze an arrangement ch Mr. Maxwell has a y agreement with the

natives of Leasco Corp- ed States, which owns percent of Pergamon's ave not objected to ell's appointment.

ower Struggle lter Coutts, Pergamon's said he hopes that a for Pergamon's share- fored in March. Trading are was suspended in- several years ago dur- uggle for control of the between Leasco and Mr. who, at the time, was i's chairman.

bid for Pergamon's fter the quote is 70- Mr. Maxwell said today etly the quote is made, ill be on the table for e company."

well is believed to own percent of Pergamon's

e Dollar—

4 (AP-DJ).—The late or cys- ank rates for the dollar an international exchanger: Sept. 8, 1972

	Today	Previous
£	2.475	2.465
DM	42.25-31	42.30-31
FF	42.25-31	42.30-31
Y	2.182-29	2.180-29
S	6.357-47	6.356-70
Sc	26.81-92	26.80-92
Sw	4.533-27	4.53-28
DK	5.180-15	5.180-15
N	2.215-25	2.215-25
SE	4.20	4.20
Sp	51.521-15	51.4-2
It	22.430-425	22.425-475
Gr	22.57-04	22.54-06
Fr	4.720-12	4.720-12
Bel	7.773-23	7.773-23
Nld	110.10	110.10

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]


The dry one

Some drinks are so dry they have no taste at all. Very disappointing.

Martini & Rossi Extra Dry is different. Very dry but with a subtle and distinctive flavour.

Try it just by itself. Or on the rocks with a little ice and a twist of lemon.

Martini & Rossi Extra Dry.
Because dry vermouth should have taste.



-1972- Stocks and \$100s. First, High Low Last. Chg					-1972- Stocks and \$100s. First, High Low Last. Chg					-1972- Stocks and \$100s. First, High Low Last. Chg										
1972	Stocks and \$100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	1972	Stocks and \$100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	1972	Stocks and \$100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg
12%	8% Crystal Oil	28	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	- 3/8	6 1/8	3% Plastic	4	5	4	4 1/2	+ 1/2	9 1/4	6% Hamilton Cos	11	8 1/2	8	8 1/2	0
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12%	10% CSE Corp	17	11	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0	22 1/2	6% Harland Jt	12	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
12%	10% CSE Corp	17	11	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0	22 1/2	6% Harland Jt	12	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
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YES AVAILABLE

Real Market

anager, 33, European, with t
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& Marketing training. Ne
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both executive
Paris, Stock Ex
Sales Executive.
Box No. D-3,113.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES



DATA PROCESSING

Smith AG, the European headquarters of Schering Corporation (USA), international pharmaceutical company, plans to establish a Data Processing Center in Lucerne, Switzerland. The center will service various companies in Europe utilizing IBM equipment with teleprocessing facilities. Looking for a qualified individual as

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Several years experience in directing EDP projects, with particular emphasis on

MANAGEMENT
ANALYSIS
PROGRAMMING
TRAINING

ability to effectively lead an EDP staff.

Knowledge should be based on various commercial applications—using IBM equipment 360/30, 40, under DOS or OS. Working knowledge of COBOL and BAL on disk equipment is expected. Experience in teleprocessing is an asset. Knowledge of other European languages than English will be advantageous.

the responsibility for an IBM 370 data center with IBM 3735 terminations.

ave the necessary qualifications and are seeking a position providing an opportunity to grow with a young and dynamic team, please send curriculum vitae and salary requirements in complete confidence to: Personnel Executive, Essex Chemie AG, Töpferstrasse 5, CH-6000 Lucerne.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN GENEVA

with



Division of our activities in the field of microelectronics has created a new and exciting opening for an

ELECTRONIC SALES ENGINEER

Engineers, physicists or chemists with experience in electronics could also be considered. The successful candidate, preferably between 27 and 35, will travel widely in Europe after several months of training in Geneva and in the U.S.

gradually become responsible for the development of new and existing technical and marketing support to customers and advice to management strategies.

Position requires fluency in English and Italian; practical experience in seminars, integrated and hybrid circuits would be highly desirable, together with previous or training in technical sales. The knowledge of other European languages, especially German, would represent an added asset.

responsibility, career opportunities, good starting salary, reimbursement of relocation expenses and excellent benefits.

Please write in confidence, in English, directly to:

Technical Recruiting Coordinator
DU PONT DE NEMOURS INTERNATIONAL S.A.
50 Route des Acacias,
1211 GENEVA 24,
Switzerland.

FAST-GROWING AMERICAN ORGANIZATION

CONTROLLER

ROTTERDAM

Due to rapid expansion of its activities one of our relations—a firm of engineering consultants—invites applications for the newly-created position of Controller.

Principal tasks of the man appointed will be to:

develop the existing financial and accounting systems and control;

assume responsibility for the administration and accounting functions of associate offices located in Singapore and Houston (U.S.A.);

investigate and submit proposals for the establishment of pension plans, profit sharing schemes and other fringe benefits;

provide functional guidance to management.

35-45, the ideal candidate will be a qualified accountant and/or possess a degree in Business Administration, Finance or Economics, who has acquired considerable experience at a senior level within an international organization.

should be able to speak and write fluent English.

Starting salary will be negotiable around \$29,000 with prospects of further advancement. The post is based in Rotterdam.

Applications together with curriculum vitae should be addressed to:

Intercom International B.V., Bezuidenhoutseweg 18, The Hague (telephone 070-838100).

U.S.S.R.
Sales

• THIS is a new senior appointment in a very large international business with a distinguished record of technical progress in engineering and construction for the petroleum, petrochemical and related industries.

• BASED initially on London, the task is to develop market strategy and prospect sales opportunities in the U.S.S.R., superintend the preparation of bids and proposals and take a leading part in technical and commercial negotiations in Moscow.

• A RECORD of achievement in a similar role is essential. Preferably this will have been associated with the engineering contracting industry. A qualification in chemical engineering and a knowledge of the Russian language are desirable.

• REMUNERATION will be designed to individual attainment: salary can be in five figures.

Write in complete confidence to A. Barker as adviser to the company.

JOHN TYZACK & PARTNERS
LIMITED

10 HALLAM STREET - LONDON W1N 6DJ

ADVERTISING
SALES GERMANY

Leading international publication requires for its German office a dynamic young sales executive. Ideal background would include advertising agency or space sales experience. Familiarity with banking and financial marketing would also be an asset. Nationality not determining, but fluency in both English and German is essential. The candidate must be willing to travel extensively. Excellent salary, benefits and future prospects for the right man.

Write: Box D-3410, Herald, Paris.

GERMANY

OEM MINI-COMPUTER SALES

Major international manufacturer of Industrial and Scientific mini-computers, with rapidly expanding OEM mini-computer activity in West Germany has immediate openings for OEM Sales Manager and District Sales Executives. Successful computer sales experience in German market required. Qualified applicants are requested to send resume and requirements to:

Box No. D-3421, Herald Tribune, Paris.

N.Y.S.E MEMBER FIRM
AND UNDERWRITER

Long established in Europe, is seeking qualified and registered institutional sales representatives for location in Suisse Romande, Swiss nationality or work permit essential. Applicants should send curriculum vitae to:

Box M 12-115715, Publications, CH-1211 Geneva 3, and be available for interview September 14 and 15, 1972.

MANAGER
INTERNATIONAL SALES

World's leading manufacturer of heavy municipal and industrial sweeping equipment is searching for a dynamic and experienced manager to lead their International Sales Division headquartered in Pomona, California, U.S.A. This highly motivated, international Sales Manager must be able to supervise a well established sales organization and have had extensive experience in sales promotion, training and finance to increase Wayne's sales penetration in the world market.

8-10 years experience in sales promotion, market research, dealer and customer relations with both municipal and industrial markets is desirable. College degree. Multilingual including English required. Excellent salary and benefits are offered for working in a competitive field where individual ability and initiative can yield outstanding growth opportunity. Travel required. For your future's sake, send resume and salary requirements to:

WAYNE
MANUFACTURING
COMPANY

1201 E. Lexington St.,
Pomona, Calif., U.S.A.

Radar Maintenance
ENGINEERS +
TECHNICIANS

Immediate openings in Germany for personnel having extensive experience in the maintenance and operation of high power ground radar equipment. Submit resume and salary requirements to: Box 189, I.H.T., 6 Frankfurt/M., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43, Germany.

German company of international renown seeks

GENERAL MANAGER

for production and sales for their American Subsidiary—a growing enterprise—in USA (California).

Requirements: broad commercial experience in marketing and administration especially in the electronic area—preferably semi-conductor field—in North America. Knowledge of German language desired but not condition. For contact please forward application giving all relevant facts to:

Box No. 181, IHT, 6 Frankfurt/M., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43.

Financial Management
Consultancy
with
Booz, Allen & Hamilton

One of the world's largest firms of management consultants requires additional finance staff to join its international division as professional consultants.

The division is based in London and the initial assignment will be in North Africa. Subsequent assignments could be in the U.K., Continental Europe or world-wide. These openings will appeal particularly to men who have:

- The ability to develop financial management policies, procedures and organisation structures;
- A successful record in the design and installation of accounting and management information systems;
- A familiarity with computerised accounting systems;

• A capability to work in French with all levels of management, including top executives, or at least sufficient skill to be effective in the very short-term.

Attractive salaries will be paid and fringe benefits covering housing, travel and other overseas allowances, will be equally generous. Candidates interested in employment on an assignment basis only will also be considered. Please send career details, including age, qualifications, and present salary to:

A.M. Newton, Personnel Manager,
Booz, Allen & Hamilton
Int. N.V.,

1-5, New Bond Street, LONDON W1Y 0BB

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
OF MEDICAL RESEARCH
EUROPE

The Director of Medical Research-Europe for Schering Corporation (USA)'s subsidiary, White Laboratories Canada, is seeking a well trained Physician to join him in the design, organization and monitoring of clinical pharmacology studies and drug trials. The position will be located in the Scandinavian area, probably Copenhagen, with activity and travel throughout Scandinavia and Finland.

This highly challenging and stimulating position requires a multi-lingual (English and at least one other major Continental language) Medical Doctor. The preferred candidate will have:

- Anglo-Saxon medical experience.
- Advanced training, irrespective of discipline.
- Ability to effectively communicate both orally and in writing.

Prior experience in clinical pharmacology or previous pharmaceutical employment would be an asset, but is no requirement.

If you are interested in further exploring this opportunity, please contact the Personnel Executive, Töpferstrasse 5, Lucerne, Switzerland, indicating your qualifications and salary requirements.

All inquiries will be held in complete confidence.

European
Sales Manager
Railway Products c. £4,000

■ An extremely interesting appointment is being created within the Common Market, representing the interests of an international engineering company, a major subsidiary of a large multi-national United Kingdom based group.

■ The company is already strongly entrenched in Europe with two substantial subsidiaries manufacturing for the motor industry. It is now poised to expand into the European railway markets, using the technology and experience of its United Kingdom Railway Products Division.

■ The activities of the European Sales Manager will centre around:— market research to ascertain opportunities for growth; customer acceptance of product innovation emanating from established design teams; high level contract negotiation; maintenance of a service to provide customer satisfaction at all times.

■ This will involve considerable travel and the home base could be in the United Kingdom or Europe. As well as a good knowledge of the European railway industry, candidates must be fluent in English and French/German and/or Italian, aged under 40, and qualified engineers with considerable industrial sales and commercial experience.

■ Salary is negotiable around £4,000 and there are the usual benefits of a large group, coupled with the advantages of overseas allowances whilst abroad.

■ Please apply in confidence giving brief details and quoting Ref: ES/487/IHT.

Leslie Coulthard Management

Brettenham House, 14 Lancaster Place, London WC2

GENERAL
MANAGER

Marketing with Engineering/Technical background. U.S. company in Antwerp area requires independent Manager to handle business throughout Europe. Fluent English plus at least one major language. Send C.V. and salary requirement to:

Box No. D-3422, Herald, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL
EXECUTIVE

Experienced general manager, marketing, personnel, profit and loss, pharmaceutical and service industries, trouble shooting, team builder, extensive knowledge of European market (since 1965), proven ability of combining foreign business mentality with objectives of U.S. companies. American, perfectly bilingual (German and English), resident Germany.

Box 178, IHT, 6 Frankfurt/M., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43.

Nat. & Corp.	1972-73 High, Low	Stocks and Bonds, Div. in \$	50c. First, High Lt
15	15	15	15
20	20	20	20
25	25	25	25
30	30	30	30
35	35	35	35
40	40	40	40
45	45	45	45
50	50	50	50
55	55	55	55
60	60	60	60
65	65	65	65
70	70	70	70
75	75	75	75
80	80	80	80
85	85	85	85
90	90	90	90
95	95	95	95
100	100	100	100

13%	15	US Cer Tule	7	73%	71%
14%	17	US F&I	2	20	21%
15%	23	US Gas	1	20	21%
16%	23	US L&S R, Ade	3	29%	25%
17%	51	US L&S R, wt	2	29%	25%
18%	36	US Nat	2	29%	25%
19%	14	US Sodium	5	10	10%
20%	17	US RTH	1.35	16	16%
21%	77%	US Resodine	4	13	13%
22%	14	US Ru	4	13	13%
23%	20	Unitek Corp	20	20	20%
24%	18	Unitek Corp	20	20	20%
25%	19	Unitek Corp	20	20	20%
26%	12	Unitek Corp	20	20	20%
27%	3	Univ Clear	3	3	3%
28%	3	Univ Clear	3	3	3%
29%	14	Univ Clear	10	12	12%
30%	12	Univ Clear	10	12	12%
31%	13	Univ Respon	3	7	7%
32%	12	Univ Respon	3	7	7%
33%	10	URS Systems	3	8	8%
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58%	13	URS Systems	3	8	8%
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99%	13	URS Systems	3	8	8%
100%	13	URS Systems	3	8	8%

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1-2 in 400 Meters

2 U.S. Runners Banned by IOC

(Continued from Page 1)

more days of competition in these politically-riddled games, and no one is sure what the next two days will hold, or whether other U.S. blacks will walk out.

As things stand, the United States cannot field a 1,600-meter relay team, Matthews and Collett were scheduled to run in the event Sunday, along with John Smith and Lee Evans.

Smith, also a black, pulled a thigh muscle in the 400 yesterday and said that even if he hadn't been hurt, he wouldn't run Sunday. Evans said today he would wait and see, but that is academic. Before the Games start, each team must submit a list of six names for its four-man relay team. But with Smith out with an injury, and Collett and Matthews banned, it leaves only Evans and alternates Tommie Turner and Maurice Peoples.

Most of the other black Americans in the final embraced, also said that they would have to wait and see before deciding on any action. The basketball team, playing the final tomorrow night, is predominantly black, as are several boxers in the finals.

When Ken Moore, a white, heard the news, he said, "I'm sick." He said that "the IOC doesn't understand their own Games."

Moore said he saw the 400 yesterday, and watched how all eight States cannot field a 1,600-meter relay team, Matthews and Collett were scheduled to run in the event Sunday, along with John Smith and Lee Evans.

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Olympic Schedule

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Fencing—Team epee final. Track and Field—Men's and women's qualifying rounds, men's shot-put final, men's long-jump final, women's 1,500-meter run final.

Canoes—Finals.

Team Handball—Fifth to 10th places. Basketball—Final between the United States and Russia, other placings.

Equestrian—Individual dressage and ride off.

Judo—Open class final. Volleyball—Men's final and placings through 10th.

Archery—Men's and women's rounds.

Wrestling—Greco-Roman fourth and fifth rounds. Field Hockey—Fourth through eighth places.

Medal Standings

Medal Standings After Friday's Events				
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Soviet Union	34	22	18	74
U.S.	27	27	27	81
East Germany	19	17	21	57
Japan	12	7	8	27
West Germany	8	12	15	35
Australia	8	7	2	17
Italy	5	3	6	14
Sweden	4	4	5	13
Britain	4	4	7	15
Poland	4	3	6	13
Hungary	3	8	13	24
Bulgaria	3	7	5	15
France	3	4	5	12
Norway	2	1	0	3
Netherlands	2	1	0	3
Czechoslovakia	2	1	0	3
Kenya	1	1	4	6
New Zealand	1	1	0	2
North Korea	1	0	0	1
Finland	1	0	0	1
Denmark	1	0	0	1
Uganda	1	0	0	1
Cuba	1	0	0	1
Switzerland	0	2	0	2
Romania	0	2	4	6
Austria	0	1	2	3
Iran	0	1	2	3
Colombia	0	1	0	1
South Korea	0	1	0	1
Lebanon	0	1	0	1
Turkey	0	1	0	1
Argentina	0	1	0	1
Belgium	0	1	0	1
Greece	0	1	0	1
Brazil	0	0	2	2
Jamaica	0	0	1	1
China	0	0	1	1
Ethiopia	0	0	1	1
Spain	0	0	1	1
Yugoslavia	0	0	1	1
Ghana	0	0	1	1
Nigeria	0	0	1	1

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Norway	2	1	0	3
Netherlands	2	1	0	3
Czechoslovakia	2	1	0	3
Kenya	1	1	4	6
New Zealand	1	1	0	2
North Korea	1	0	0	1
Finland	1	0	0	1
Denmark	1	0	0	1
Uganda	1	0	0	1
Cuba	1	0	0	1
Switzerland	0	2	0	2
Romania	0	2	4	6
Austria	0	1	2	3
Iran	0	1	2	3
Colombia	0	1	0	1
South Korea	0	1	0	1
Lebanon	0	1	0	1
Turkey	0	1	0	1
Argentina	0	1	0	1
Belgium	0	1	0	1
Greece	0	1	0	1
Brazil	0	0	2	2
Jamaica	0	0	1	1
China	0	0	1	1
Ethiopia	0	0	1	1
Spain	0	0	1	1
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Ghana	0	0	1	1
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IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEPSTAKES

NEXT DRAWING ON THE

IRISH SWEEPS CAMBRIDGESHIRE

RUN AT NEWMARKET, ENGLAND, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1972

Four Sweepstakes Annually

IRISH SWEEPS LINCOLN—Spring Irish Sweep Derby—Summer

IRISH SWEEPS CAMBRIDGESHIRE—Autumn Sweep Hurdle—Winter

IN EACH DRAW ONE SUPER PRIZE OF

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and many prizes of £50,000, £20,000 and £10,000, plus thousands of smaller prizes.

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IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

Olympic time is LONGINES time

LA PETITE CHAISE 30 Rue de Gravelle

22-13-23 (day) Opening restaurant

Recorded in 1969 World's Greatest Historic event Big choice of a delicious menu 16 Fr. wine included. Not to miss.

YACHTING

1. John Goss, Australia, 13.7 penalty points; 2. Paul Borowski, East Germany, 41.7; 3. Donald Cohen, U.S., 41.7; 4. Ronald Watson, New Zealand, 41.7; 5. Joergen Sundelin, Sweden, 67.4.

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OUT OF THE RUNNING—Jim Ryun of the United States and Billy Fordjour of Ghana go down in a tangle during a heat of the 1,500 meters. Ryun got up and came in ninth, not good enough for the silver medalist in the event in 1968 to qualify.

'I Never Stand at Attention' Matthews Gives His Account Of Events on Victory Stand

The author won the Olympic gold medal in the 400-meter run Thursday.

By Vincent Matthews

MUNICH, Sept. 8 (NYT).—I just hope that people in the United States don't get the wrong impression about what happened on the victory stand after the 400-meter run last night.

It seems that Wayne Collett and I are being told that we were disgracing the flag and doing something intentionally. We had no idea that people would take our behavior this way.

I think Wayne and I had the same mental attitude when we went to the victory stand. After all the politics of the past two weeks, what with the Rhodesian question and the Arab-Israeli affair, it was like walking up a flight of stairs and finally getting to the top.

On the victory stand, I was standing there just the way I would be standing at a baseball game or at a fight. I never stand at attention.

I wasn't acting any differently than I usually do, but we were

like goldfish in a fishbowl, in front of all those people. If they wanted me to stand at attention, I could've probably done that, but it wouldn't be me, and I was led to believe that the Olympics was for the athlete, not politicians, or marching bands. Our athletic competition was over, and we were both happy.

When we came off the victory stand, I heard a lot of people booing and whistling. It really surprised me. That's when I took off the gold medal and started twirling it.

I took it off to tell them this was my medal. A lot of people had forgotten about me and given up on me. True, I was clowning around with the medal, but it was mine.

People said I gave the impression that the medal didn't mean a thing to me. What it means is that I trained hard for it, just like a person who wants to become a doctor or a lawyer, and I accomplished something.

All those nights I was jumping fences and sneaking around Brooklyn trying to find a place to practice, it's paid off in self-satisfaction. They could have given me a ribbon, or a lolly pop, and I would have felt the same way. It's just the fact that I came here and came out on top. I got my body into condition, and it paid off. It was like studying for a test and then passing it.

I think I've gone through more personal hardships just to stay up with other quarter-milers—training in New York and traveling to the West Coast and then listening to supposedly knowledgeable people telling me I wouldn't even make it to the semifinals. To me, the medal is like a badge. Once in my life, I trained for something and got it.

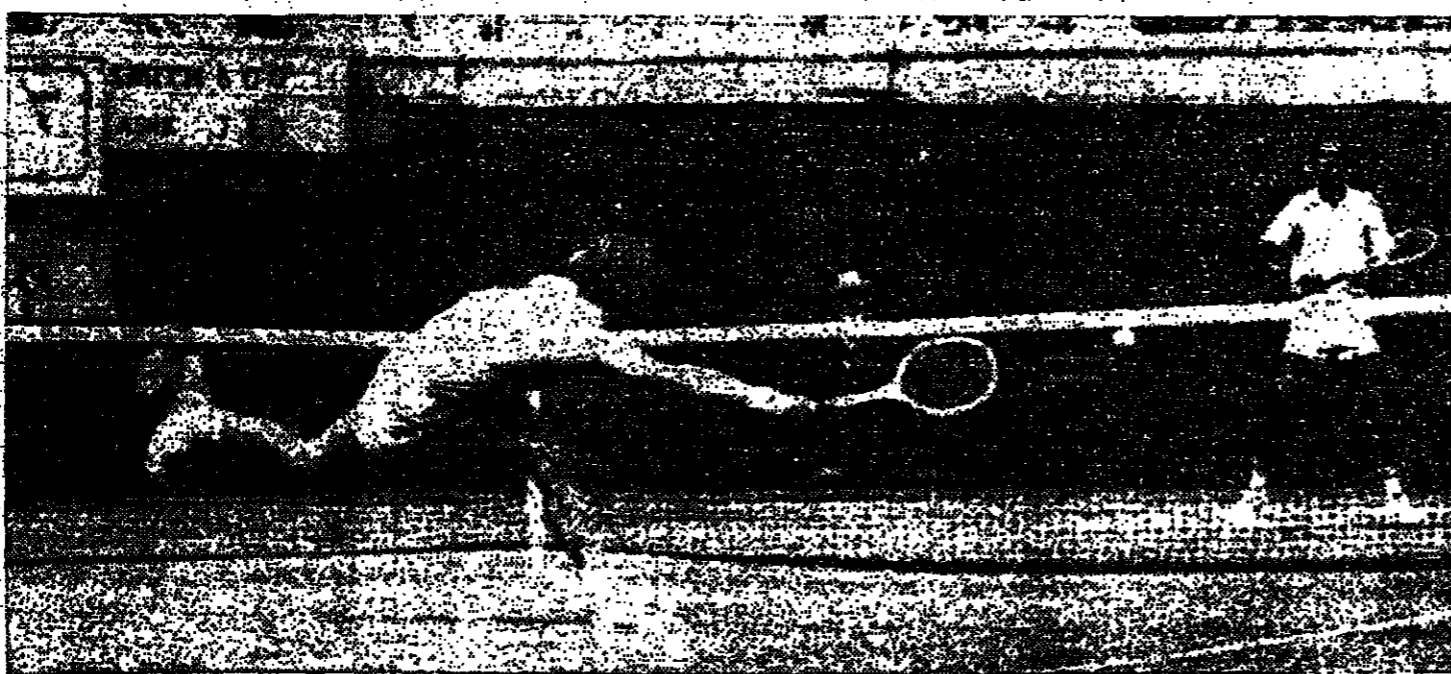
Twenty years from now, I can look at that medal and say, "I was the best quarter-miler in the world that day." If you don't work that hard, you don't know what's inside an athlete's soul.

Matthews, who runs in the marathon Sunday, said, "I don't know whether I want to run if it's the Olympics. This is what I'm here for. I'm sick."

Mo

As Orioles Crush Tigers, 9-0

Red Sox on Top, Beat Yanks



TAIL ORDER—The long reach of 6-foot-4 Stan Smith of Sea Pines, S.C., was not enough as Arthur Ashe of Miami kept the top seed on the run and scored a straight-set quarterfinal victory in the U.S. Open tennis championships.

France, Russia Score Victories

Australia Wins 2 Gold Medals in Yachting

KIEL, West Germany, Sept. 8 (UPI)—John Bruce Cuneo and David Forbes gave Australia two gold medals today with France's Serge Manly and Russia's Valentin Mankin picking up the other two remaining titles on the final day of racing.

Cuneo took the Dragons, the largest class, ahead of East Germany's Paul Borowski and America's Donald Cohen. Forbes won the gold medal ahead of Sweden's Pelle Pettersson and West Germany's Willi Kuhlweide in the Star class.

Maury took the one-man Finn

Dinghy class ahead of silver medalist Ilias Hatzipavlis of Greece and bronze medalist Victor Fodor of Hungary.

Russia's Valentin Mankin survived two protests on technical points to defeat Britain's Alan

Warren for the gold in Tempest class with Glen Foster of New York getting the bronze.

Before today's final races—sailed in 8 knot westerly winds—Britain's defending champion Rodney Pattison already had retained his gold medal in the Flying Dutchman class and Buddy Melges of Zenda, Wis., took the Soling class in the first time it had been sailed in the Olympics.

Football Exhibitions

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
Friday Night's Games
San Francisco at Los Angeles.
Philadelphia at Buffalo.
Saturday's Night's Games
Washington at Pittsburgh.
Atlanta at Cincinnati.
Kansas City vs. Green Bay at STL.
New York Jets at San Diego.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Sunday's Games
Baltimore at Denver.
Cleveland at New York Giants.
Oakland at Houston.
Minnesota at Miami.
Detroit at New England, night.

Nebraska, Colorado in Action As College Football Opens

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (UPI)—The college football season opens tomorrow with six of the top 10 teams in action and two of them facing each other.

Top-ranked Nebraska and second-ranked Colorado open their campaigns with Nebraska meeting UCLA at Los Angeles and Colorado at home to California.

Other members of the top 10 who will play are fifth-ranked Arkansas, seventh-ranked Alabama, eighth-ranked Southern California and ninth-ranked Washington. Alabama will play Duke at Birmingham, Ala., and Washington entertains Pacific at Seattle.

But the big game pits Arkansas against Southern California at Little Rock, Ark.

Arkansas has lost only five starters from the team that had an 8-3-1 won-lost-drawn record a year ago and among the returnees is quarterback Joe Ferguson, considered a major candidate for the Heisman Trophy.

Other starters returning are running backs Jon Richardson and Dicky Morton and wide receiver Willie Harper, from last year's unbeaten squad.

UCLA, which has switched to the wishbone-T attack, is a young team with plenty of speed but also inexperience. The Bruins feature a talented halfback in James McAllister, who is coming off a year's probation, and may start Mark Harmon, son of former Michigan great Tom Harmon, at quarterback.

Tune-Up Expected
Coach Eddie Crowder feels Colorado can challenge Nebraska for the national title this season and California should prove to be nothing more than a tune-up.

The Buffaloes boast a gifted running back in junior Charlie Davis, who rushed for 1,386 yards last fall.

California has a new coach in Cal White, who will incorporate a pro-type passing attack. That should suit wide receiver Steve Sweeney, who is among the best.

Other key players this weekend include Tennessee's George Teague, Tech's Florida State at Pittsburgh and Houston at Rice.

Mathis to Fight Lyle
DENVER, Sept. 8 (AP)—Undeclared heavyweight boxer Ron Lyle will meet veteran Buster Mathis in a 10-round main event at the Denver Coliseum Sept. 29.

St. Leger Lists Steel Pulse 9-4

DONCASTER, England, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Steel Pulse was listed as the 9-to-4 favorite to win tomorrow's St. Leger, one of England's oldest racing classics.

The colt will be ridden by Bill Williamson in the 1 3/4 mile event for 3 year olds.

Steel Pulse, trained in England by Australia's Scobie Breasley and the victor in Irish Sweepers Derby on July 1, is expected to have six rivals.

The St. Leger has been won by U.S.-owned horses in five of its last nine runnings. The top challenger, and one of two U.S.-owned horses in the race, is Irish-trained Boucher, owned by American Ogden Phipps. Boucher, listed at 5 to 2, will be ridden by England's Lester Piggott, seeking a seventh St. Leger victory.

White Sox 6, Athletics 4
Dick Allen hit his 334th home run and batted in four runs to raise his league-leading total to 96 as Wilbur Wood pitched Chicago to a 6-0 home victory over Oakland, cutting the A's lead to three games over the White Sox. Wood scattered seven hits in winning his 24th game against 12 losses, and got his eighth shutout of the season.

Charles Fister, starter, tied Blue Sox's four home runs and took his eighth defeat against five victories. He allowed six hits and three runs.

Brewers 7, Indians 1
George Scott drove in three runs with his 16th and 17 homers and Bill Parsons pitched a five-hitter to lead Milwaukee to a 7-1 road victory over Cleveland. Scott, who raised his RBI total to 76, gave the Brewers a 1-0 lead in the fourth inning by homering off starter and loser Dick Tidrow, now 13-13.

Twins 4, Rangers 0
In Arlington, Texas, Minnesota pitcher Jim Perry, with relief help from Dave Laroche and Wayne Granger, blanked Texas, 4-0, on four hits for the Rangers' 24th shutout loss of the season.

Royals 6, Angels 0
John Mayberry doubled twice and scored three runs, leading Kansas City to a 6-0 home victory over California behind the four-hit pitching of Marty Montgomery.

The Royals put the game away with three runs in the third, as Paul Schaal's single was the key hit. Lou Piniella delivered a run-scoring single before Schaal's two-out blow gave the Royals a 4-0 lead.

Padres 2, Reds 0, 1
In the National League, Nate Colbert smashed a grand slam.

Thursday's Line Scores
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Milwaukee 000 000 001-1 10 0
Cleveland 000 000 100-1 5 1 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 100-1 9 1 0
Detroit 000 000 100-1 9 1 0
New York 000 000 100-1 9 1 0
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